

VOL. XXV.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1911

## FATAL ACCIDENT AT CROSSING

**James McGuire Meets Death  
at Boylan's Crossing  
Tuesday Afternoon**

### TOOK CHANCE AND LOST

**His Horse Frightened at Escaping Steam  
From Freight on Siding Backs Him  
Into Path of Train**

Another life was sacrificed on Tuesday afternoon when James McGuire met his death on the tracks of the Soo Line railroad at Boylan's crossing. Mr. McGuire had been to this village in the afternoon and had started for home about four o'clock. As he came near this crossing he noticed a southbound freight on the siding waiting for the southbound passenger leaving Antioch at 4:41 to pass. Looking up he saw the approaching passenger train and remarking to N. Baker who was also near the crossing that "he guessed there was time enough," he attempted to drive across. Mr. Baker did not make the attempt and was an eye witness to what followed.

At the inquest he testified that McGuire made the crossing in safety but that just as he had crossed the first track the freight engine which had drawn as near the highway as the cattle guard started ahead and blew off steam thus frightening his horse which suddenly backed bringing the driver directly into the path of the oncoming passenger train. The engine struck the buggy squarely breaking one wheel and tearing the box and seat loose, the occupant of the rig was caught on the cow catcher and carried about twenty rods, when picked up he was still alive, his injuries seeming to consist of a small wound back of his ear and one leg broken in two places. He was taken aboard the train but breathed his last before reaching Lake Villa, internal injuries causing his death.

The horse escaped without even a scratch. A telephone message immediately apprised his brother at this place of the tragedy, and he at once left for Lake Villa. The body was brought to the home of Ed. Well where the inquest was held Wednesday morning. On account of none of the train men being present the inquest was adjourned until a later date.

The deceased was one of the best known farmers in the vicinity of Hickory where he had resided for many years. He was born in Benton township and was sixty-one years of age last July. He is survived by his widow, and one daughter, Mrs. George Harner, also two grandsons and two brothers, William of Millburn and John of Antioch.

The funeral services were held at the Hickory church at one thirty o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon.

### MRS. MARY STORMS OF WAUKEGAN DIED SUNDAY

Sunday evening at the home, 214 Clarke avenue, Mrs. Mary J. Storms 63 years of age, died from a complication of diseases, following an illness which has endured since August of this year.

Mrs. Storms was born in Bavaria, Germany in 1848, and has been a resident of Waukegan for 23 years. In the early part of last summer Mrs. Storms was stricken suddenly ill, and while physicians worked over her, she appeared to become no better.

Hearing it is said of the fact that one of the medicine shows which appeared there for several weeks has effected marvelous cures, Mrs. Storms purchased some of the medicine they were selling.

Although she took but a small quantity of the medicine she became much worse and was removed to the hospital. Later she was removed to her home on Clarke avenue and failed rapidly, death coming Sunday night.

The funeral was held at the home on Clark avenue, Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. She is survived by her husband and one son. Mrs. Storms was a sister of Mrs. David Lightner of this place.

## OPPOSE FIVE MILE ZONE

**A Petition is Being Circulated in Waukegan  
For Those Favoring wet Zone**

The following is the title of a petition that is being circulated in the city by those who are not favorable to the proposed five-mile limit law that is being agitated considerably at the county seats.

To the Honorable William H. Taft, George Edmund Foss, Charles H. Deane, Albert Olson, Edward Shurtleff and James H. Vickers:

Gentlemen:—We, the undersigned property owners, business men and male citizens of the United States, all residents of the city of Waukegan in the state of Illinois, hereby remonstrate against the passage of any law, either by the federal or state governing bodies, promoting a so-called five-mile dry zone.

This petition is in direct opposition to the petition circulated by the temperance advocates who directed a petition to President Taft asking that he use his influence to get the federal governing body to request that the state pass legislation creating a dry zone about both the naval training school and the military reservation at Fort Sheridan.

The temperance petition was agitated by many of the churches in the county and it is reported that approximately three thousand signatures were secured.

This petition, it was announced, would be presented to President Taft at the dedication ceremony, but instead of this being done, a portion of the petition was given to Charles Hiles, secretary to the president, to be presented to the chief executive at some later time. It is understood also that a delegate will be sent to Washington soon with the remainder of the petition.

Those who oppose the move of the temperance forces plan a petition which will counteract the petition already turned over to the nation's executive.

## TRUST COMPANY FORMED

**To Control the Abstract Business of  
Lake County.**

One of the most important business announcements made in Waukegan in some time came out today when it became known that a trust company backed and owned entirely by Waukegan men, has been secretly and quietly launched in the city.

The new company is to be known as the "Security Title and Trust Company" and its officers are as follows:

President—Theodore H. Durst, president and director of the Security Savings Bank and well known and prominent in financial circles; president of the Waukegan Commercial association.

Vice President—William B. Smith, well-known real estate man, secretary of the Waukegan Commercial association; director Security Savings bank; president of the Waukegan school board.

Secretary and Manager—Fred W. Churchill, for many years an abstract man and for the past year and a half manager of the Illinois Abstract company of Waukegan.

The new company has bought out the Waukegan Abstract company with offices in the Jones building on Madison street and the business of that company forms the basis and nucleus for the new title and trust company business. The new company also has secured an option on a large majority of the stocks of the Illinois Abstract company, and within a short time will close the purchase of this company's control.

## A ZION MAN DRAWS A HOMESTEAD

All drawings in the Rosebud Indian lands at Gregory, South Dakota, were completed and although many people in various parts of the state were successful in drawing land there was but one man from Lake county who was lucky enough to win a drawing.

This man was E. E. Lilly of Zion City according to a dispatch that reaches here from the city where the drawings were held. Mr. Lilly could not be located on the telephone so it was impossible to get a statement from him with regard to how he intends to use the land.

**Low Temperature.**  
If a married man comes home a little late in the day he finds his supper cold; if he comes home a little late at night he finds his wife cold.—Judge's Library.

**Best Sewage Filter.**  
Experiments with fish and chemical analysis show that the best material for filtering sewage is natural turf.

## LIQUOR DEALERS QUIT FIGHT

**Each Is Compelled to Take  
Oath That Place Will be  
Closed on Sundays**

### BARTENDERS ARE NOT FINED

**Each Violator Stands a Fine of Fifteen  
Dollars and Costs which is Con-  
siderable More**

When County Judge Perry L. Persons returns from his work at Rockford where he is taking the place of Judge Reckhow, the first matter which will come before him will be the disposition of the Sunday saloon cases.

The white flag has been raised by the saloonists, and the terms of surrender. Nothing but an unconditional surrender was acceptable to State's Attorney Dady and those who were at first unwilling to accept these terms were threatened with further prosecution.

The terms under which the saloonkeepers decided to drop their battle are that each saloonkeeper shall pay a fine of \$15, on one count in each indictment and the bartenders to pay nothing.

Those two, however, whose cases were heard in the court and who were found guilty are to be fined \$25 on each count, making a total fine of \$75 for Timothy Kelly and \$100 for Edward Welch.

Tacked onto the fines are the costs of the suit and for the filing of the case of those who will plead guilty. This will amount to a good round sum. Not only the fines and costs but each saloonkeeper is to give his oath to the county judge and to the state's attorney not to open his saloon again as long as State's Attorney Dady holds that position.

The surrender is upon the advice of their own counsel in the matter. When the indictments were first returned, and the cases set for trial, Attorneys Field and Harris were chosen to defend the saloonkeepers and it is said that their first words to their clients were that they had better plead guilty and take whatever punishment the court meted out. They decided, however, taking example, it is said, from the failure of the saloon cases in Chicago, to fight the issue, but two decisive victories for the state, rather took the wind out of their sails, and they decided to take the advice of their counsel and give up the fight.

County Judge Persons is expected to return to Waukegan from Rockford on Thursday night and on Friday morning the remaining thirty saloonkeepers will enter their pleas of guilty in the court and pay their fines, giving their word not to open again.

## MEMORIAL COTTAGE PLANNED AT TENT COLONY

A memorial cottage to be by far the finest at the Lake County Tuberculosis Institute, is to be erected immediately by Mrs. Anna Campbell, of Highland Park, president of the federated women's clubs in memory of her husband, G. H. Campbell, who died in Highland Park, one week ago Monday.

Details of the cottage have not as yet been worked out, as word was received by Dr. W. H. Watterson, stating that Mrs. Campbell desiring a cottage built and authorizing the Lake County Tuberculosis Institute management to start work upon it immediately.

This will be the second cottage erected by Mrs. Campbell, the one at the colony named the Margaret Cottage, having been built for a daughter of Mrs. Campbell sometime ago.

Another new cottage is planned and work will be started on this one soon. The smaller manufacturers of the city have banded together and will erect a cottage to be called the Manufacturers' cottage, and will be used for employees of any of the companies who may be stricken with the dread disease. The American Steel and Wire company already have a cottage, and a new nurse's home is being built.

**Its Usual Place.**  
"Sir, I want your daughter's hand.  
"Well, my boy, you can probably get it if you feel around in my pocket."

## SOLOON FIGHT TO END

**One Man Prevents Jury From  
Returning Nine Counts  
Against Timothy Kelley**

### KELLY RETURNED GUILTY

**Later the Fight is Ended by Dady Giving  
Each a Fine of \$15 and Costs, also  
Signed Pledge Closing Saloons Sunday**

The jury in the Lake County court Thursday afternoon returned a verdict of guilty on three counts in the case of Timothy Kelley, a Waukegan saloonkeeper, charged by the state with having kept his saloon open on Sunday on different occasions. His was the second conviction secured by the state in the fight against the large number of saloonkeepers.

The jury received its charge and retired to the jury room at 12:30 o'clock. They did not return with a verdict until 4 o'clock, but it was not because of a lack of unanimity about the matter of guilt. The first ballot taken resulted in twelve votes of guilty being returned by the twelve men.

The difficulty arose as to the number of counts on which he should be found guilty. There were six who favored finding him guilty on nine counts. A few were inclined to be more lenient and wished to find him guilty on six counts.

Of the twelve men there was but one who favored the bringing of a charge of guilty on but a single count. On the first ballot to determine the number of counts he voted to bring in one count. Other ballots were taken but he remained firm.

Other members of the jury sought to argue with him but through it all he stood firm. As the afternoon wore on he changed his attitude and announced that he was willing to bring in three counts, but he would hang the jury before he would bring in more. Arguments were unavailing and finally the eleven men, one by one, dropped into line and the final verdict was three counts.

Judge Persons has not yet fined either of the men because there are motions for new trials in both cases.

## DO AWAY WITH PASTURES; FEED SILAGE ENTIRE YEAR

Doing away altogether with pastures and feeding their herds on silage throughout the year is the new idea which is being put into practice by many farmers in this community who have been troubled with failure of pastures during the past few years, says the Elgin News.

Since the installation of silos on practically every farm in this community, most of the farmers have been convinced of the saving in land and the benefit to the cattle which comes from feeding silage.

The new plan to feed the chopped corn fodder from the silos throughout the year is one which has never been tried before, and if successful will mean that the herds in this county can be increased by thousands and fed from the same amount of land.

Dairymen who have installed silos state that a herd of thirty cattle can be fed all winter from silage taken from a fifteen-acre field. In comparison to the amount of pasture required to feed the same number of cattle during the summer or to raise hay for winter feed, this is a wonderful saving.

It is also stated that the cattle thrive on the silage even better than on the pastures.

Most of this year's fodder has been cut and stored in the silos. Reports from farmers all over the county state that the fodder is not so heavy as that of a year ago, but that the corn itself is much better and more plentiful than the average.

**Dug His Own Grave.**  
Cornelius Parfit, for 17 years employed at Fulham cemetery as a gravedigger, was buried the other day in a grave which he dug several days ago before he went to the hospital, where he died.

## TO TRY RAIL CREEPER

**The North Western will Try It for a Month  
If Successful will be Universal**

A thorough test of a device to prevent rails from creeping is to be made by the Northwestern railroad on the line between Racine and Kenosha. The result of this test will decide whether or not these devices will be established over the several thousand miles of track of the company.

According to experts, where conditions are similar to those of the line between Chicago and Milwaukee, the rails stretch sometimes one inch per month.

The device being tested out is the Howard rail creeper, which is protected by patents all over the United States and Canada. A force of men is at work attaching the devices to the rails preparatory to a thorough test which will take a month or more.

The devices said to be very similar to that recently invented by Hiram Sponenburgh of Guriee. Mr. Sponenburgh has taken out several patents on different parts of his invention, little improvements that he has made from time to time, and at the present time he is having his devices manufactured in Racine, turning out about a thousand a month.

Rail readfind that the tendency of rails to creep is one of their most serious troubles. Many people imagine that because the wheels of the engines push backward, that the rails creek backward, but this is not the case. The weight of the engines and trains causes the rails to creep forward gradually.

The preventive device is so made that it is clamped to the rail and to the ties, so that in case there is any effort to creep that it would be necessary for the whole roadbed to move forward instead of the rails alone.

## OCT. WEATHER REPORT

**Furnished by J. C. James, the Local  
Weather Man**

Oct. 1911.—Warmest day 73 on the 3rd. Coldest day 27 above on the 24th. Average temperature 57.14. Rainfall 4.16 inches. Killing frost 23rd.

Oct. 1910.—Warmest day 84 on the 18th. Coldest day 21 above on the 29th. Average temperature 54.99. Rainfall 2.37 inches. Killing frost 23rd.

Oct. 1909.—Warmest day 80 on the 18th. Coldest day 19 on the 28th. Average temperature 47.24. Total rain fall 61.100 inch. Killing frost 12th.

Oct. 1908.—Warmest day 84 on the 17th. Coldest day 20 above on the 31st. Average temperature 52.14. Total rain fall 1.16 inch. Killing frost 2nd.

Oct. 1907.—Warmest day 82 on the 2st. Coldest day 24 above on the 24th. Average temperature 49.12. Rainfall 1.05 inches. Killing frost 13th.

Oct. 1906.—Warmest day 78 on the 4th. Coldest day 21 above on the 11th. Average temperature 50.01. Total rain fall 2.25 inches. Killing frost 10th.

No record of 1905.

Oct. 1904.—Warmest day 90 on the 10th. Coldest day 23 above on the 27th. Average temperature 53.03. Rain fall 1.20 inch. Killing frost 27th.

Oct. 1903.—Warmest day 82 on the 3th. Coldest day 24 above on the 24th. Average temperature 50.91. Total rain fall 90.100 inches. Killing frost 18th.

Oct. 1902.—Warmest day 75 on the 11th. Coldest day 28 above on the 31st. Average temperature 50.13. Rainfall 3.67 inches. Killing frost 14th.

Oct. 1901.—Warmest day 84 on the 1th. Coldest day 24 on the 25th. Average temperature 53. Total rain fall 61.100 inch. Killing frost 17th.

The month was above the average in temperature, and had an excess of rain-fall.

The record of the month gave us 7 clear days, 7 partially cloudy and the balance cloudy. Trace of snow on the 26th.

### Chick's Curious Upbringing.

A little Andalusian chicken owned by a Kelo farmer has had a curious upbringing so far. A penguin recently built its nest about fourteen feet from the ground at Floors Home farm, and on the nest being examined the bird was found to have hatched the Andalusian chicken, the chick's mother having apparently deposited the egg in the penguin's nest. Then the chicken was given to the Lantam ben, which has taken to the young bird as if it had been its own.

### Few Cities in India.

There are few cities in India. Its stupendous population consists of farm laborers. India is one vast farm—almost interminable stretch of fields. It is a beautiful country—beautiful rivers, beautiful mountains. It is a land of abundance. The air is alive with birds and fowls of almost all kinds, the waters are alive with fish. Vegetable life is abundant and varied.

## NAVAL STATION DEDICATED

**Nation's Chief Executive Takes  
Occasion to Talk Peace,  
in Opening Address**

### RECRUITS MAKE FINE DRILL

**Without Question the Day Was the Very  
Greatest in the History of Lake Coun-  
ty and Will be Remembered as Such**

In the midst of the machine guns and heavy ordnance of the naval training station at North Chicago Saturday, President Taft delivered a message of peace.

He dedicated the \$3,500,000 training school, not to the uses of war, but to the "moral, physical and ethical development of the young men of the nation."

No programme of the entertainment prepared for the president during his forty-two day tour of the nation has presented the impressive picture that was unfolded before the eyes of the national executive Saturday afternoon.

The president took advantage of his speech to make clear his belief in the continuance of neighborly relations between the United States and Canada. Also, he emphasized the nonimportance of the station's geographical position so far as it affects those relations. His words were:

"We are on the banks of the great lakes, with this training school for the purpose of fitting our sailors for war, but I am glad to know that though this be on the border, so to speak, and within water distance of our northern neighbor, Canada, it is still, for war purposes, entirely in the interior."

"We have no fort, no forces, no navy here, because we know there is no danger in that direction, and we offer that undefended border on both sides to illustrate the possibility of neighbors living in permanent amity and peace."

Rear Admiral Ross who said in his dedication speech he had raised 3,300 other people's boys and one of his own, and had more trouble with the one, explained how he had become head of the school.

"I had just returned from a 25,000 mile inspection trip," he said, "and reported at the navigation bureau. The officer at the head of the bureau took me by the arm and led me to the office of the secretary of the navy. Here a man you want to build the new training station," he said.

"What training station? I asked."

"On the shore of Lake Michigan."

"But, Mr. Secretary, I protested, I'm but a plain sailor man and know nothing of land construction work."

"When can you go?" he asked.

"Tomorrow morning."

"Can you go tonight?"

"I can do better than that, I can go now." And I did.

"When I learned of the scope of the enterprise I immediately asked for \$2,000,000 for buildings alone. It is a matter of pride with me that this project was completed within the appropriation. Not a penny in extras was asked."

"This naval station sprang out of the Spanish American war," said Congressman Foss. "During that period men from all over the middle west enlisted in the American navy and proved themselves equal to every occasion that arose."

Congressman Foss was followed by Frederick A. Delano, president of the Commercial Club, who told of the organization's effort in obtaining a site.

Rear Admiral Ross, in a brief address, formally turned the station over to the secretary of the navy, George von L. Meyer.

He said that it would become one of the most important stations in the naval service, for the reason that 46 per cent of the naval recruits come from inland states. It will, he added, therefore always have its full quota of apprentices.

### New Heroines.

The novelists of the day are taking the "new" women for their heroines—women whom life has struck blow after blow until they have learned the art of laughter; women who know how to jest in the face of disappointment; women who have a comforting sense of humor.



## ANTIOCH NEWS

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher

ANTIOCH

ILLINOIS

## BARYTES A USEFUL MINERAL

Greater Part of the Production Is Used In Manufacture of Mixed Paints.

Barytes, or barium sulphate, is a heavy crystalline mineral, white when pure, which is very little affected by acids, alkalis, or corrosive gases. In 1910, according to E. F. Burchard, of the United States geological survey the United States produced 42,976 short tons, valued at \$121,740, a considerable decrease as compared with the figures of 1909. Barytes is an interesting and useful product. By far the greater part of the mineral produced, says Mr. Burchard, is consumed in the manufacture of mixed paints. It is not satisfactory as a pigment if used alone in oil, for its crystalline nature renders it too transparent to give good hiding power, and to be of any advantage, it must be used in only moderate percentages in mixed paints, which consist principally of the lead and zinc-white pigments. Its use as an adulterant in white lead or in any other pigment or commodity is not legitimate and should be discouraged by the producers. There are sufficient legitimate uses for this valuable mineral to create a healthy market for it if properly handled. Barytes is used also in the manufacture of lithopone, a very white pigment that is suited most particularly to interior use and is employed in enamels and wall finishes. Barium salts are reported to be used in brickmaking in order to overcome the efflorescence of bricks.

Other uses for barytes are in the manufacture of rubber, wall paper, asbestos, cement, and poker chips and in tanning leather.

## Passing of Village Traits.

We spoke lately of the abolition of the "wooden awning" in down-state towns as being the disappearance of one distinctive touch in individuality in the older cities of Illinois. From several quarters the answer has come to us, regretfully but firmly, that picturesque as the old awnings may have been they were out of date and in the way.

So they must go. And now Springfield has passed an order that teamsters, who have occupied stands on the court house square since the days when Springfield was a village, must take away their teams. The court house, by the way, is the old State House in which Abraham Lincoln served his terms in the Illinois general assembly. The change, we suppose, is inevitable. Things that make the life of a small town impede the efficiency of a larger city. Yet here again we are sorry to see the horses leave the square. They brought back the days of the '60s.—Chicago Evening Post.

## A City's Flower Farm.

San Diego, Cal., is the only city in the United States that has a municipal flower farm started with the aim of providing floral and horticultural exhibits for the Panama-California International Exposition in 1916. The city officials, who are promoting the farm, found they could save hundreds of thousands of dollars by utilizing the 1,700-acre tract in Balboa Park to grow flowers, and it is expected many millions of plants will be ready in two years.

The farm already has 1,000,000 geraniums, as many red roses, white roses and twenty acres of California golden poppies. It has 100,000 palm trees. The park consequently has become the most beautiful in colors and flowers in the country and thousands of tourists have made it a point to visit San Diego just to see the flower farm.

## How Tourists Economize.

A comedy of economy is reported from St. Moritz. A stout couple, accompanied by a son and daughter, who were also "thick," as the Germans translate stout, entered a crowded hotel at the busy time of lunch and ordered one lunch at table d'hôte. The father sat down and finished two helpings of soup and all the bread near him and left the table, his place being taken for the rest of the party, who had been waiting with her children in the hotel corridor until her husband appeared.

The young man then took his mother's place to attack the joint, and he was followed by his sister for the sweets, all doing justice to the menu. In the crowd the tourists did not notice the unusual lunch, but the headwaiter did, and when asked for the bill presented one for four lunches. The party grumbled a good deal—and paid.—Fall Mail Gazette.

## Reciprocity.

"Can you make good bread, darling?"

"Yes, dearest, if you can supply the dough in the hour of knead."

## Equal Division.

He—It seems to me that the tribute paid to mothers leaves the fathers entirely out of the counting.

She—Not at all. There is division of interest made fairly. The mothers have their days and the fathers take the nights.

## Unnatural Pledge.

"That baseball field is heart-broken because he can't scrape up the price of admission to the game."

"Strange! It ought to be easy for a fan to raise the wind."

## UNITED STATES ACTS TO CRUSH BIG STEEL COMBINE

## Petition Filed By Government at Trenton, N. J., In Federal Circuit Court to Dissolve the U. S. Corporation--Monopoly In Restraint of Trade Charged--Dickinson to Lead.

Trenton, N. J.—The federal government filed suit against the United States Steel corporation to compel its dissolution as an illegal combine. It is the most sweeping anti-trust action ever brought by the department of justice. The petition was prepared by Jacob M. Dickinson, former secretary of war, who had been retained by the government as its special counsel in this case.

The government asks not only for the dissolution of the United States Steel corporation, but for the dissolution of all constituent or subsidiary companies which are alleged to have combined in violation of the Sherman law to "maintain, or attempt to maintain, a monopoly of the steel business." There are 36 subsidiary corporations named as defendants.

## Lords of Industry Named.

The following individuals are named as defendants in the suit:

J. PIERPONT MORGAN.  
JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.  
ANDREW CARNEGIE.  
CHARLES M. SCHWAB.  
GEORGE W. PERKINS.  
E. H. GARY.  
JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR.  
HENRY C. FRICK.  
CHARLES STEELE.  
JAMES GAYLEY.  
WILLIAM H. MOORE.  
J. H. MOORE.  
EDMUND C. CONVERSE.  
PERCIVAL ROBERTS, JR.  
DANIEL G. REID.  
NORMAN B. REAM.  
P. A. B. WIDENER.  
WILLIAM E. PALMER.

The following are named as corporate defendants, all but the last three being organized under the New Jersey laws:

United State Steel corporation.  
Carnegie Steel company.  
Carnegie Steel company of New Jersey.  
Federal Steel company.  
National Steel company.  
American Steel and Wire company of New Jersey.  
National Tube company.  
Shelby Steel Tube company.  
American Tin Plate company.  
American Sheet and Tin Plate company.

American Sheet Steel company.  
American Steel Hoop company.  
American Bridge company.  
Lake Superior Consolidated Iron mines.

H. C. Frick Coke company.  
Tennessee Coal and Iron and Railroad company.  
Great Western Mining company.

Hills Also Are Involved.  
Louis W. Hill, James N. Hill, Walter J. Hill, E. T. Nichols and J. H. Gruber are named as trustees in connection with ore companies.

The steel corporation's lease of the Great Northern railway's ore properties, which the directors of the steel company formally decided to cancel, is alleged to be illegal. This action of the directors was taken but a few hours before the filing of the bill.

Sensational allegations fairly topple over each other in the government's petition, which is an equity proceeding, praying for injunctions to stop continuance of the alleged monopoly and such other relief as the court may grant.

## Tennessee Coal Is Target.

The steel corporation's acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron company during the panic of 1907 is declared illegal and scathingly criticized. The petition declares that E. H. Gary and Henry C. Frick misled former President Roosevelt when they told him "that but little benefit will come to the steel corporation from the purchase."

"The president," it says, "was not made fully acquainted with the state of affairs in New York relevant to the transaction as they existed. It had been fully advised he would have known that a desire to stop the panic was not the sole moving cause, but that there was also a desire and purpose to acquire the control of a company that had recently assumed a position of potential competition of great significance."

Gary Dinners Were Binding.  
The Gary dinners are referred to, though not by name, as meetings which accomplished more than written pools or agreements, which were frequently broken.

"It was understood and agreed," says the bill, "that they (the steel

manufacturers represented at the meetings) were bound to protect one another; that to carry out this purpose their honor was at stake and that the obligation binding upon them was even dearer than life itself, and that no one of them should act or fail to act except with a distinct and clear understanding that his honor was involved, and that this was more binding on him than any written or verbal contract. When bidden by the chief executive of the corporation they came at any time, from any distance, ready, willing and anxious to turn over to him and to his friends all that was in their minds and in their hearts concerning their own business."

Interlocking directorates through which those in power in the steel corporation held positions of influence on the directorates of other powerful corporations are referred to as "a method more refined, more euphonious, but not the less effective than pools."

"Through its directors thus distributed," says the government's petition, "the corporation is in direct touch with all of the large railroad and steamship companies of the United States, such powerful concerns as the



John D. Rockefeller.

Standard Oil company, the Pullman company, the International Harvester company and the Western Union Telegraph company, and with the overwhelming majority in money and power of the banks and trust companies of the United States. The possibilities of the power and the control that may thus be exerted over trade and commerce is incalculable.

"The power and control that have been exerted by the corporation largely through the grasp of its tentacles, thus thrown out upon the consumer, competitors and capital, is incompatible with the healthy commercial life of the nation."

## Reviews Steel Conditions.

The government reviews in great detail the conditions in the steel trade before the consolidations of 1898-1900 and the formation of the Federal Steel company, the Carnegie company of New Jersey, the American Steel and Wire company, the National Tube company, the American Tin Plate company, the American Sheet Plate company and other corporations prior to the formation of the United States Steel corporation itself in 1901.

The bill goes on to allege (the formation of illegal pools known as the steel plate association and the structural steel association, the steel rail combination, the wire rope combination, the rubber-covered wire combination, the horse shoe manufacturers' association, the underground power cable combination, the weather proof and magnet wire combination, the encased rubber cable combination and the bare copper wire combination. These are alleged to have been illegal agreements to suppress competition and fix prices in the commodities indicated by their names.

## Suit Comes as Bombshell.

Washington.—The filing of the suit was a bombshell to official Washington. It is said that only four men knew of it, so closely did the department of justice safeguard its action against leaks. Attorney General Wickersham, his secretary, Frank Cole, and J. M. Dickinson, former secretary of war, the government's special counsel in the case, are the first three who were in the secret. It is presumed, of course, that the fourth was the president of the United States.

## Buttermilk Again.

Buttermilk is the best thing to clean linoleum and oilcloth. Just mop it up with a soft cloth and see the dirt taken off by the application. Milk well rubbed into the wood makes a good furniture polish, also, keeping the shiny surface in good condition.

## Her Catch.

She—"They say there are germs in kisses. What do you suppose a girl could catch that way?" He—"A husband."

## SLAIN INDIANAPOLIS PHYSICIAN



DR. HELEN KNAHE

## SUING FOR PEACE

CHINESE IMPERIALISTS TO NEGOTIATE WITH REBEL LEADERS TO END HOSTILITIES.

Yuan Shi Kai Takes Command—Assembly Asks Popular Parliament—Gen. Li Yuan Heng Claims He Is President of New Republic.

Peking.—Their navy gone, armies defeated or in revolt and their power crushed in a score of large cities, the imperialist forces at the instigation of Yuan Shi Kai in the Yangtse Kiang are to sue for truce with the revolutionists.

This announcement is made officially here and is regarded as a victory for the revolutionists. To bring about peace the throne must offer terms on a basis of constitutional government, and it is authoritatively declared that the throne is ready to take this step.

It is proposed to send government emissaries at once to the Yangtse Kiang regions, the hotbed of the revolution. The government is said to have made such advances already to certain of the rebel chiefs to learn their temper and to have received the reply that no capitulation will be agreed to unless it provides for a complete reorganization of the government, including the immediate convention of the representative parliament and the appointment of Yuan Shi Kai as premier.

The national assembly adopted a resolution to memorialize the throne requesting the immediate institution of a popular parliament, with the nobles excluded from the cabinet and the pardon of all political prisoners, including the rebels.

The rebels have taken no cognizance of the new attitude of the government, however. Manking, the capital of the province of Nganwhet, 160 miles southwest of Nanking, has been taken and other minor successes are reported from several sections.

Great excitement was caused here when a band of rebel sympathizers set upon Sheng Hsuan Hual, the removed minister, and were prevented from assassinating him only by the prompt interference of the imperial police. He asked to be taken to the American legation, whence he was escorted to Tientsin by a squad of soldiers.

Yuan Shi Kai has been placed in complete control of the imperial army and navy and will proceed to Shingachow at once to take command. He relieves Gen. Tin Tchong, minister of war, who has been ordered to return to Peking.

Gen. Li Yuan Heng, leader of the rebel forces, has informed the foreign consuls that he has been proclaimed "president of the republic of China." It is believed, however, that in the event of a new form of government Yuan Shi Kai will become the ruler of China.

## Bears Refuse to Eat Woman.

Lima, O.—In an attempt to eat her little, Miss Anna Harter, thirty-three years old, leaped into a pit at the city park in which were confined two large black bears. The bears, however, refused to harm her.

## Three Children Burn to Death.

Rhineland, Wis.—During the temporary absence from their farm home of Mr. and Mrs. August Peters three children were burned to death in a fire which destroyed the farm house.

## MACKS OWN TITLE

SERIES ENDS IN DEFEAT FOR GIANTS.

Bender Hurls Four-Hit Game While His Teammates Administer Worst Defeat of All.

Philadelphia.—For the second successive year the Philadelphia Athletics of the American league are the champions of the world.

With a victory so decisive that it bordered on the ridiculous the great Athletic machine triumphed over McGraw's Giants in the sixth battle of the crucial series, a battle that ended after a pitiful effort by the New Yorkers and a brilliant tussle by "Big Chief" Bender and the Mack men.

With the victory goes 60 per cent. of \$127,910.61, or \$76,746.37, of which each Athletic player will receive \$3,654.69. The losers will receive the remainder, \$51,164.24, or \$2,436.39 for each New York player.

Traveling in a batting streak which totaled 13 hits for 18 bases and which drove three of McGraw's fingers to a stage of distraction, the Athletics clinched the battle and the world prize by the lopsided score of 13 to 2.

The curtain goes down with four victories for the Quakers and two for the Giants, and with the conclusive evidence that the speed of McGraw's machine was not equal to the terrible hitting of Mack's star aggregation.

Leon Ames, George Wiltse and the prized Ruba Marquard each took a turn against the Indian, but to no avail.

## TURK TROOPS HEM TRIPOLI

Force of 60,000 Is Ready to Attack Italian Army—City in Panic of Fear.

Malta.—A force of 60,000 Turks and Arabs has mobilized outside of Tripoli, according to dispatches received here, and is expected to attack the Italian army at any hour.

The city is terror-stricken and hundreds are fleeing to the country for safety. The Mussulman force is well supplied with ammunition and provisions. It is feared the city cannot be saved from destruction, as the Italian force is numerically inadequate to offer any serious resistance.

The Mussulmans intend to surround the Italian positions, annihilate the force and enter the city.

## GLIDDEN TOUR JUDGE SLAIN

Auto Overturns Near Tifton, Ga., and B. M. Butler Is Killed—Two Injured.

Tifton, Ga.—Samuel M. Butler, chairman of the American Automobile association and one of the best known men in the United States, was instantly killed about three miles south of Tifton, when the car in which he was riding was overturned in a ditch. At the same time P. J. Walker of San Francisco and his wife were badly injured.

## Insane; Burns Self to Death.

Newaygo, Mich.—The body of Henry Bode Hollander, seventy-six years old, was found in the ruins of a barn burned on his son's farm. The man ignited a hay mow with kerosene while in a temporary fit of insanity.

## Champ Clark's County "Dry."

Louisiana, Mo.—Pike, Missouri's most famous county, the home of Champ Clark, voted "dry" at the local option election by an overwhelming majority. The vote was about ten to one against the "wets."

## CANADA'S IMMENSE WHEAT FIELDS

THE ATTRACTION FOR THREE TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAYS.

Last August there visited the Canadian west the vice-president of the largest individual hardware company in the United States. As his firm have a turnover of millions, and deals extensively with farm implements, this man took a deep interest in crop conditions in Canada, and on his return he embodied his findings in an article for the Hardware Reporter. This article should be of special interest to farmers.

The writer speaks of the importance of the spring wheat crop of Western Canada. He might also have spoken of the importance of the oat crop and also of the winter wheat crop, as well as barley. Winter wheat during the past few years has been a great success, and experiments have shown that it can be grown with success in almost any portion of the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. But apart from this, the spring wheat crop is the one generally grown, and all who know anything of grain, anyone who has had anything to do with markets, known or has heard of the high character of this cereal and the splendid yields that are annually produced. Reproducing from this article:—

"In a land of such great sweep, and of such difference in soil and climate, there are many resources, but none are at present of the same overwhelming importance as the spring wheat crop. In the interminable prairie stretches of the northwest provinces it is the one absorbing topic of interest and of conversation during its growing and its harvesting; for upon its success or failure hangs the weal or woe of a large part of the Dominion. Its influence extends far down into the United States, drawing thousands of farmers northwards with the lure of cheap lands, but likewise beyond the great lakes, even to the easy going maritime provinces, calling the flower of their young men to its opportunities. Development in these prairie provinces goes on at high pressure for everything hangs on the outcome of spring wheat. Success has emboldened the raisers of this one all-important crop, and each year there is further incursion into those northern fields that only a short time ago were regarded as Arctic wastes. The Canadian Northwest seems to be one of those modern agricultural examples set forth to drive the final nail in the coffin of that ancient Malthusian delusion that population tends to outrun the means of subsistence, since the only fear now among Canadian economists is as to the danger of overstocking the wheat market. Only about two and one-half per cent of possible arable lands in the northwest provinces is now under cultivation, and this year the crop promises to be close to 200,000,000 bushels, so that your imagination and your arithmetic can easily supply the answer as to the possible or even probable outcome."

During the months of July and August the weather was unfavorable and the production of a 200 million yield of wheat will not likely be realized, but even with this, the threshing reports coming to hand show that the crop will be a splendidly paying one.

## Literary Criticism.

They were discussing a certain author at dinner, and a well-known critic raised a laugh by remarking: "Well, her hair's red, even if her books are not."

The mild young man in the corner made a mental note of the saffron future use, and at another party shortly afterward he carefully guided the conversation into literary channels. Till he informs his readers. Fortunately, some one mentioned the desired name, and he triumphantly cried out: "Well, she's got red hair, even if her books haven't!"

## Risky Business.

Mrs. Crawford—I'll be glad when this false-hair pad goes out.

Mrs. Crabshaw—So will I, dear. I'm wearing so many different kinds that when I find a strange hair on my husband's coat I really haven't the nerve to accuse him.

## Up to Date.

"I notice that young Doctor Curren uses autohypnosis in his practice."

"Of course he does. Didn't you know he specializes in motor nerves?"

## ARE YOU FREE FROM—

Headaches, Colds, Indigestion, Pains, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Dizziness? If you are not, the most effective, prompt and pleasant method of getting rid of them is to take, now and then, a desertspoonful of the ever refreshing and truly beneficial laxative remedy—Syrup of Figs and Elixir of Senna. It is well known throughout the world as the best of family laxative remedies, because it acts so gently and strengthens naturally without irritating the system in any way.

To get its beneficial effects it is always necessary to buy the genuine, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co., bearing the name of the Company, plainly printed on the front of every package.



## WASHINGTON GOSSIP

### Drug Dens Are Found Near the Capitol



WASHINGTON—Revenue officers and detectives in Washington raided four Chinese opium dens within 500 yards of the Capitol and confiscated about \$8,000 worth of the drug. They also secured evidence in the shape of hairpins, women's clothing and shoes to indicate that the places were frequented by large numbers of women. The raids were the beginning of a series that are planned by the authorities who have been watching the activities of Chinese in Washington for several months.

In recent raids in Los Angeles, Cal., the police have unearthed a new system of concealing opium. They were disappointed in the raids of the past few weeks for while they took many suspicious-looking packages, all were sealed with what appeared to be revenue stamps used on boxes of confectionery. On opening some of the

boxes it was shown every one contained opium. Boxes, supposed to contain Chinese tea, were also found full of opium. Some boxes labeled glassing also contained the drug. The second international opium conference will begin Dec. 1 at The Hague. An invitation from the Netherlands government to attend has been received at the state department.

Despite the prohibitory law of 1909, which makes it illegal to bring into the United States smoking opium, opium smoking still prevails in this country to an alarming extent and is finding its new victims largely in the white population. This is made possible partially by drug smuggled from Canada and along the Pacific coast, and partly by the manufacture of crude opium brought in as a medicinal drug. Of this smuggled article more than 250,000 pounds have been seized in the last two years. In 1910 more than 400,000 pounds of the drug were brought in as medicinal opium. It is estimated that at least 100,000 pounds were successfully smuggled across the border in 1910, and that 10,000 additional pounds are manufactured annually from crude opium.

### Hughes' Palace Now in a Black Belt

WHEN Justice Charles E. Hughes of the Supreme court takes possession of his \$100,000 home, which will be finished in a few weeks, he will be the only white man living in the black belt which his house faces.

Soon after President Taft appointed Governor Hughes to the Supreme court he came to Washington and spent several days looking for a house. He was not satisfied with anything on the market and rented a large, old fashioned house in Massachusetts avenue for his first season.

Then he and Mrs. Hughes spent many afternoons house hunting, but they were disappointed again, and decided finally to build a home. Justice Hughes said at the time that, as he expected to spend the greater part of his life in this city, he wished to have a home that satisfied him in every particular.

For a long time he debated whether he would build in Massachusetts avenue or Sixteenth street, the two most fashionable streets in the city. He chose the latter finally, and bought a good-sized lot on the corner of Sixteenth and V streets. The lot has a frontage in Sixteenth street of about thirty feet and 100' in V street. In



order to have an effective entrance he decided to have the residence face V street. There was no other house of any sort in V street. The property had been held for years at a high price and remained vacant.

Shortly after work was started on both sides of V street between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets was announced for sale at a greatly reduced price. The land had to be sold and was bought in by a speculative builder, who started the construction of twenty two-story "box" houses.

The houses were completed six weeks before the roof was on the Hughes house. The houses did not appeal to white purchasers or tenants, and were promptly offered to negroes, who hastened to locate in such a "swell" neighborhood. Although they have been on the market but a short time, seventeen of them are occupied.

### Uncle Sam Has 8 Churches in Panama



ALTHOUGH it is the common thought that most of the men working on the great Panama Canal left their religion behind them in the states, those who live in the Canal zone know there are many who observe the laws of Moses and lead the same pure lives they did at home.

When the canal was begun finally quarters were built, many men brought or sent for their wives and children, and it has paid. Family life and the presence of good women in their homes have been powerful influences for good. These families coming from every state in the Union meant that schools and churches must be provided. Again Uncle Sam met the need, and at every town along the line of the canal built schoolhouses and churches. Teachers were obtained from the states. Chaplains were employed to attend to the religious needs of the Americans in the zone.

Eight chapels were built, and every one has at least one service each Sabbath. These are two-story buildings with lodge rooms on the second floor. The room on the ground floor known as the church is capable of seating about 250 people. A pulpit at one end of the room, piano and some folding chairs constitute the furnishings.

All authority rests in a body elected by the people attending the church. The executive council of the church in Cristobal is composed of men of every denomination. There are one Methodist, two Baptist, two Presbyterians, one Congregationalist and one Lutheran.

The membership is made up of "those who love the Lord." Membership in the home church is not changed, for no one in the "zone" expects to stay long. The service is broad; the hymns are those well-known in all denominational circles, and altogether they afford a good illustration of the practicability of church union. In Cristobal church a social is held once a month with a little entertainment or refreshments. These are managed by the ladies interested and are a means of welcoming the never-ending newcomers.

### Found Lost Fiance at a Picture Show

VISCOUNT JEAN BAPTISTE DE VENTURA, a French officer, strolling along Pennsylvania avenue, waiting for the time to arrive when he would keep an engagement with a friend at the capitol, decided to while away an hour at a moving picture show. He started to purchase a ticket at the first theater on the route, but instead of buying a ticket, he got a wife and hastened to a near-by parsonage.

Miss Althea Price was selling tickets at the theater, and she happened to be the same young lady with whom the young Frenchman had plighted his troth months ago, only to lose all track of her when he was called to France to settle up an estate.

Viscount Jean Baptiste came to Washington a year ago and, becoming financially embarrassed, got a job. He happened to get a position where Miss Price was working. He soon lost his heart and gave up his job to go home to get some money which he had inherited. He was to return as soon as he got the cash and make Miss Price Viscountess de Ventura.

Months passed, Miss Price moved to another boarding house, and when the viscount returned with the cash he

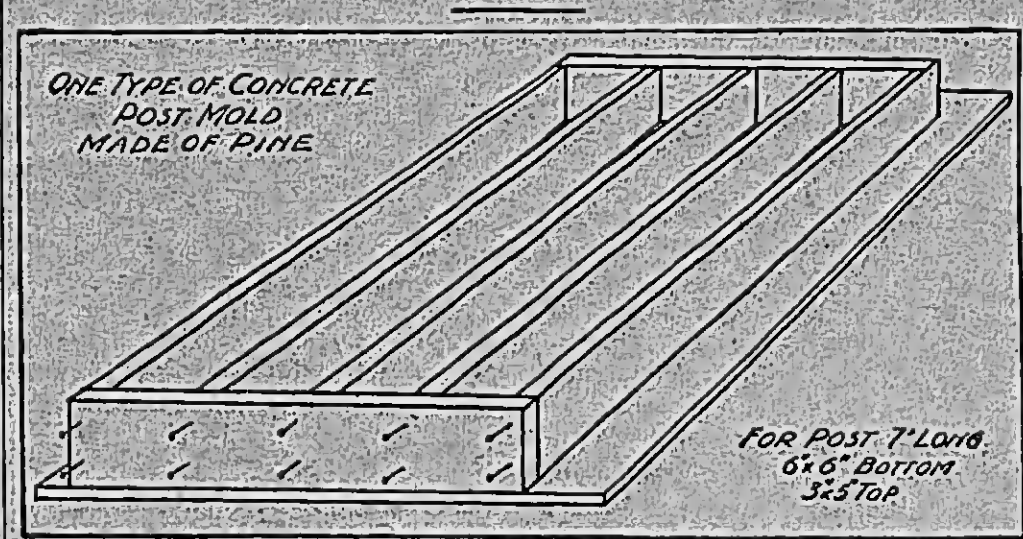


could not locate her. After months of futile search he left Washington and established himself in New York. He came here on business, still on the lookout for Miss Price.

When the viscount saw Miss Price his hat, arms and voice all went up in the air. As soon as the girl could extricate herself from the booth and the realm of tickets in which she became entangled she forgot all about business until the manager of the theater hastened to remove her for ruining his trade by keeping the crowds watching a show on the outside instead of on the inside.

The viscount scoffed at the manager, and, arm in arm, he and the erstwhile ticket seller hurried around to the residence of the Rev. W. L. Devree. The parson did the knot and the pair left on a train for New York, where they will live.

### CONCRETE FENCE POSTS FOR THE FARM AND HOW THEY SHOULD BE REINFORCED



By K. J. T. EKBLAW,  
University of Illinois.

Concrete fence posts are coming into general use since the recent great increase in the price of lumber, and since the difficulty of obtaining good posts at a reasonable price has arisen. In many sections of the country where fences are scarce, and no osage orange fences are grown, the only posts obtainable are those at the local lumber yard, where often excessive prices are charged. It is possible to make a good concrete post at the cost of a good five inch cedar post, and where part of the material can be obtained on the farm, and when labor is cheap, the cost can be reduced.

Since the chief difficulty in the manufacture of concrete fence posts is to get them strong enough, a rather rich cement mixture should be used. A concrete post is a permanent fixture; it never rots, and unless broken by a very severe strain, does not need to be replaced. Why not, then, put a little extra money—two or three cents—into a richer mixture, since it is a paying proposition? A mixture of one part of cement, two parts of clean, sharp sand and four parts of well-graded broken stone, in which none of the pieces is larger than a hickory nut, will make a post that will withstand all ordinary usage and will never disintegrate; the older it is, the stronger it becomes. When gravel is used, it should be clean and free from any large particles; no sand is necessary, the mixture consisting of one part of cement and four parts of gravel.

About the only strain that ever comes on a concrete post is a transverse one; consequently the reinforcement should be longitudinal. The reinforcement in a post is not merely to stiffen it; it should act as a bladder for cement particles, so they will not slip; when slipping occurs along the reinforcement, its purpose is lost. With this in mind, it can be seen that the best reinforcement is one that is straight, fairly rigid, and with such a surface that cement can grip it the most easily. When these requirements are satisfied, the next qualification is economy. Tests at the University of Illinois have shown that, all things considered, the most satisfactory reinforcement that can be used is made by twisting a couple of No. 10 wires together so as to make a stiff, straight wire rope. This can be easily done by stringing a couple of wires between two posts a hundred feet or more apart, inserting an iron rod between the wires at the middle, then twisting them until the desired degree of rigidity is obtained. Sometimes quarter-inch corrugated rods are used, but they are more expensive. The location of the reinforcement is important; the heavier reinforcement should be placed on the side where the cracking will be most likely to occur, and in a set post this is the side upon which the blow comes. Iron pipe,

placed in the center of the post, is practically useless as reinforcing, except as it adds its own strength to the post.

The shape of concrete posts is a subject that has been widely discussed. The triangular and the rectangular posts, generally met with, types, are most generally met with, while special shapes, such as round, or T-shaped, are occasionally used. Economy is obtained at a sacrifice of strength in the triangular post, because less material is used and the reinforcement cannot be placed advantageously. Perhaps the best form is the rectangular, six inches square at the base, tapering to three inches by five inches at the top. This post should be set with the five-inch side perpendicular to the line of the fence.

Any sort of molds will do. The chief qualification of most of the commercial forms is that they are profitable to the manufacturer. Home made forms of two inch plaid yellow pine are just as satisfactory, though some of the commercial forms are excellent. All forms require the application of a thin coat of grease or oil, to admit of the easy removal of the form from the post without disturbing the latter.

In making the posts, make just enough of the mixture to fill the molds at hand, for any left over is lost unless it can be used for some other purpose. Put concrete in the mold to a depth of three-quarters of an inch, tamp well, then lay in the reinforcing wires so they will not be more than three-quarters of an inch from the exterior of the post. Fill in with more concrete until within three-quarters of an inch from the top, then place the remaining reinforcements, and fill the mold with concrete. Finish smoothly with a trowel, and bevel the edges so they will not chip off when the post is dry.

Posts should be made of a rather wet mixture and left in the molds for three or four days. They may then be removed and stored in some protected place away from wind and sun for at least six weeks before using, being occasionally sprinkled liberally with water to make the curing uniform.

The subject of fasteners for concrete posts is a hard one to settle, there are so many different kinds used. Some posts are provided with holes extending through the post, or through one corner inside the reinforcement, through which tie-wires are passed. Other posts have corrugations on the exterior to prevent slipping of the tie-wires. Still other forms are staples made of galvanized iron or of copper, which are inserted in the post at the time it is molded. The commonest and simplest is just a tie wire around the post, the natural roughness of the post being depended upon to keep the tie from slipping. The maker of the posts must decide for himself what type he will use.

### SOME METHODS OF PRESERVING FOODS

By CORA E. GRAY,  
University of Illinois.

In all ages men have treated a part of their food in the fall seasons to provide for the time of leanness. These methods have been modifications and combinations of drying, of cooling, of sterilization or of the use of antiseptics.

Of these methods drying is one of the oldest. Its use in hot, arid countries is of course natural. In some of these leanly food dries so quickly and so thoroughly that decay and putrefaction are rare. In our own time, the drying of apples and other fruits in the home is quite common, while the drying of fruits and vegetables on a commercial scale is constantly assuming larger proportions.

Preservation by cooling is another one of our modern industries which has grown from an ancient and simple process. Keeping foods by means of a low temperature has always been practiced in cold countries and in the winters of temperate zones. The use of cellars, wells and springs is no modern thing. But the modern process of artificial refrigeration by which great quantities of meats are kept in an entirely frozen state for long periods is a process which belongs to the last century. Thanks to modern cold storage, the cattle formerly slaughtered in some parts of South America for their hides now yield not only hides, but meat for distant localities. While the abuse of cold storage by those who wish to manipulate prices may be possible, the benefits through the possibility of longer storage and more extended transportation are great.

Neither is the use of antiseptics a new thing. The alum, which the housewife often adds to her pickles, was apparently known and used by the Egyptians. The sulphuring of wine casks was the subject of legislation in Augsburg as early as 1400. Fruits, meats and fish have been preserved by sugar. Sugar not only improves the flavor of the ham, but helps to keep it as well. The process of pickling depends for its success upon the preservative action of the vinegar, sugar and spice. Salt has been so long known and so universally used that it seems almost unnecessary to mention it. Smoking not only dries the meat, but also deposits upon its surface certain antiseptic substances which aid in its preservation. All these processes depend upon creating conditions unfavorable for the life of the micro-organisms which cause decay. These tiny plants require moisture so that dry foods are free from their attacks. Warmth is also necessary to them. Molds and bacteria grow slowly in cool places and not at all at temperatures below the freezing point of water. Spices, sugar and vinegar and all similar substances depend for their preservative action on the fact that they create conditions unfavorable for the growth of micro-organisms.

Sterilization, however, depends upon actually killing all molds and bacteria which are present and then, by proper sealing, preventing the entrance of more. Canning, as distinct from preserving, depends merely upon thorough sterilization and sealing without the help of any great quantity of sugar or spice. The process is pre-eminently a method of the nineteenth century. It had its beginnings during the Napoleonic wars when the French government offered a prize equivalent to \$2,500 to any one who could keep foods without sugar or other preservatives for use in the navy. This prize was awarded in 1810 to Francois Appert, who had devised a method of filling and sealing the cans containing the food to be preserved and then immersing cans and all in boiling water.

### FAMOUS SUFFRAGIST

Began Life's Battle Handicapped by Fate.

Early Struggles of Dr. Anna Shaw, Head of the Suffrage Association, Who Won Success Against Many Discouragements.

Boston, Mass.—One of the ablest leaders connected with the woman suffrage movement in the United States is Dr. Anna Shaw, president of the National Suffrage association. She started for Albion college, in Michigan, with just \$18 in her pocket. She had earned that \$18 by teaching school at \$1 a week, and after she had earned it she had to wait one year for the dog tax to be collected to get her pay.

Dr. Shaw was born in England, like these other pioneers of the suffrage movement, the Blackwells. But her parents took her into Michigan 62 years ago, when she was eight, having stopped four years in Massachusetts on the way. They traveled days and days in an old-fashioned prairie schooner to reach their destination. Then they lived in a log cabin. The cabin was peopled with spare copies of Horace Greeley's paper, and Anna learned to read from the paper on the walls, beginning with the big letters in the advertisements and progressing to the editorials.

Miss Shaw spent four years in college and another four in the theological and medical schools of Boston university. Her people were deeply opposed to the whole plan and told



her they could do nothing whatever to help her. During that eight years she had only \$91 that she did not earn.

She lived in an attic without any fire—in a Boston winter. She studied in bed to keep warm, her breath making frosty clouds upon the air. She had not food enough to satisfy hunger.

One day she was sitting on the stairs. She had sat down because she felt too weak to get to the top. A woman whom she knew slightly came along and asked her why she was sitting on the stairs. When she found out she went away and borrowed \$91 from another woman and gave it to Miss Shaw with the proviso that she was never to know from whom it came. That was the only help she had through her course. She repaid the money after she was graduated and never knew who lent it.

But about this time she acquired the warm friendship of Mrs. Persis Addy, a widow. During the final year of her course Mrs. Addy took her into her home, and though the student paid the same board she had been paying, she had for it the comforts of a good home and the devoted care of Mrs. Addy. Mrs. Addy had planned to go to Europe and take Miss Shaw with her as soon as the latter should have finished her course. She died just before commencement, but in her will left Miss Shaw \$1,500 for the specified purpose of taking a European trip. When she was planning this journey Mrs. Addy's father said to her:

"Now, you will spend that money and it will be gone forever. Instead of cash, let me give you two bonds worth \$1,500. Then I will keep the bonds for security and lend you \$1,500 on them. When you get to work you can repay me as convenient, and when it is all paid the bonds will be yours again."

She did this, and having acquired a certain sentiment about the matter, has done the same ever since. She has left the bonds on deposit and let the interest accumulate, and they have paid the actual traveling expenses of her three trips to Europe.

Miss Shaw took the medical course because during her theological course she did missionary work in Boston. She found, to use her own words, that she "had nothing the people wanted." They did not want either her theology or her gospel. They wanted help in their material lives. She took the medical course in order that she might give them free medical treatment.

It was as a missionary doctor and preacher in the slums of Boston that Miss Shaw became convinced that there were certain defects in an all male government which called for political power in the hands of women. She had always believed in woman suffrage. Now she decided to work for it. She began to speak for the Massachusetts Suffrage association and from that grew her national work.



We have always maintained that this community should be interested in producing a better class of draft animals and we see no reason why such cannot be done, when a reliable firm has the best to be found at prices that are within your reach and will give you a guaranty that will protect you. The firm referred to is GEO. W. SOUERS & SONS OF HUNTINGTON, INDIANA.

The above illustration is a good example of the Belgian Stallions they handle and we are assured the Percherons are just as good. Why can't you (Mr. Interested Draft Horse Man) go and see them, buy one and help the community? We ought to have better Draft horses and this is the chance. Write these people and kindly mention the fact that you saw their name in our paper.

Ruskin Plotted Americans. It is not only the half million bricks of Tintorshall that have been numbered for trans-shipment across the Atlantic. Ruskin, when he was a boy, plotted the Americans for being so unhappy as to live in a country that has no castles. They will have a castle now, and no nation likes to be plied. But the other importation, made by Mrs. Gardner as an addition to her Italian villa near Boston, was that of an entire chapel as it stands, with all its interior furnishings, even to the half-burned candles in the altar. The monks who served the chapel had been scattered by strong hand of the law, and the building was to be devoted to the pick ax. The courageous American lady had it packed up in a Venetian bill country, where it stood, and carried down placement and embarked—London Chronicle.

Toasting the Teachers. There was a meeting of the new teachers and the old. It was a sort of love feast, reception or whatever you call it. Anyhow, all the teachers got together and pretended they didn't have a care in the world. After the cats were at the symposium proposed a toast: "Long Live Our Teachers!" It was drunk enthusiastically. One of the new teachers was called on to respond. He modestly accepted. His answer was: "What on?"

Synonyms. The French Canadian always has trouble with the aspirate "th." At a debating club in the Province of Quebec members were required to draw a slip from a hat and debate upon the subject they received. A young countryman arose.

"I have drew the word 'bat.' I must told you dere is two, tree different kind of bat. Dero is de bat wot you play de baseball wit, de bat wot fly in de air at night and also de bat whare you take de swim."—Success Magazine.

THE TEA PENALTY. A Strong Man's Experience. Writing from a busy railroad town the wife of an employee of one of the great roads says:

"My husband is a railroad man who has been so much benefited by the use of Postum that he wishes me to express his thanks to you for the good it has done him. His waking hours are taken up with his work, and he has no time to write himself.

"He has been a great tea drinker all his life and has always liked it strong.

"Tea has, of late years, acted on him like morphine does upon most people. At first it soothed him, but only for an hour or so, then it began to affect his nerves to such an extent that he could not sleep at night, and he would go to his work in the morning wretched and miserable from the loss of rest. This condition grew constantly worse, until his friends persuaded him, some four months ago, to quit tea and use Postum.

"At first he used Postum only for breakfast, but as he liked the taste of it, and it somehow seemed to do him good, he added it to his evening meal. Then, as he grew better, he began to drink it for his noon meal, and now he will drink nothing else at table.

"His condition is so wonderfully improved that he could not be hired to give up Postum and go back to tea. His nerves have become steady and reliable once more, and his sleep is easy, natural and refreshing.

He owes all this to Postum, for he has taken no medicine and made no other change in his diet.

"His brother, who was very nervous from coffee-drinking, was persuaded by us to give up the coffee and use Postum and he also has recovered his health and strength." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs. "There's a reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.



## THE ANTIOCH NEWS

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THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1911

The ship of state now carries a wire-  
less.

Love costs little and pays big divi-  
dends.

A healthy man is too busy enjoying  
himself to bother about his liver.

We all want reciprocity on the goods  
where we will not have to reciprocate.

The fast boys are the ones who ar-  
rive at their journey's end the quick-  
est.

A St. Louis woman had a man ar-  
rested for kissing her. Nothing like  
advertising.

This is the day especially set aside  
for doing that kind deed you have been  
putting off so long.

Courtesy is hard to cultivate. It is  
something that has to be in a man's  
nature to be healthy.

If there is anything that makes a  
man mad, it is to live to 90 and then  
die of whooping cough.

Opportunity is sometimes a delicate  
thing. Don't land on it so hard that  
it crushes the life out of it.

In Central America they have  
elections instead of presidential elec-  
tions and find it cheaper.

Just about the time a young man  
gets so he can do what he pleases he  
goes off and gets married.

It is reported that a congressman is  
to have his right hand amputated.  
He'll lose his grip with the people.

Even when congress is in session  
there are those who believe our foreign  
missions are as important as our home  
ones.

An eminent Paris physician says  
gout comes from thinking too much.  
The disease will never become an epi-  
demic.

A New York banker is reported as  
having robbed Tammany Hall of \$15-  
000. Probably refused to pay his last  
assessment.

The New York police have arrested a  
cosmopolitan. We presume he was  
charged with committing grand larceny  
on the alphabet.

A New York physician says chewing  
tobacco will ward off typhoid fever.  
Typhoid fever is more dangerous than  
we thought it was.

Ten cents was the price paid a New  
York man for saving another's life.  
Well, life in New York probably isn't  
worth more than that.

A Colorado woman has just recently  
received a divorce decree from a hus-  
band who died several years ago. We  
presume no defense was put in.

If Luther Burbank should discover  
some way of crossing the gasoline  
engine with a perfume atomizer his  
claim to glory would be secure for  
ever.

A poet was recently pensioned in  
Ireland. There are a few more that  
we would be pleased to see placed on  
the pension list—if that indicated dis-  
ability.

The Duke of Manchester says the in-  
come tax is a curse. He can easily  
stop its bothering him by giving his  
wife's money back to her American  
relatives.

An average of 125 people drop dead  
in the United States every day. This  
average will be greatly increased in the  
year that the express companies come  
out in favor of parcels post.

A woman recognized an old sweet-  
heart by his voice as he called the  
stations in the Hudson tube line. What  
he said probably appeared to have as  
much meaning as when he cooed and  
billed under the gas light.

A Georgia woman paid \$30 to talk  
five minutes to her parrot over a long  
distance telephone. We would hardly  
think a woman who doesn't know any  
more than to do a trick like that could  
talk \$30 worth in such a short time.

Two hundred or more Monroe, Wis.,  
farmers have hatched up a novel  
scheme of starting a laundry in connec-  
tion with the creamery and all of the  
family washings of the two hundred  
are done each week at this laundry.  
The estimated cost is \$10.00 per family  
per year.

There are 40,000 automobiles in Illi-  
nois and they constitute just forty  
thousand arguments in favor of high-  
way improvements. The automobile  
owners are being taxed by the state to  
the amount of a half million dollars per  
year, for the privilege of operating  
their machines, and this money should  
go back to the counties from which  
collected, to be expended in the better-  
ment of roads. Through an oversight  
of the last legislature, no provision was  
made for paying out the money accumu-  
lating from this source, and before the  
next assembly meets a million dollars  
will have accumulated. It could not be  
put to better use than that of road  
building, and each of the communities  
from which it is drawn should share in  
the benefits.

## The Parcel Post

Postmaster General Hitchcock's plan  
for the incorporation of a parcel post,  
or a system whereby large parcels of  
merchandise may be sent through the  
mail, and delivered the same as pack-  
ages of fourth class matter at present,  
will be vigorously opposed in some  
quarters, and he is liable to have con-  
siderable difficulty in securing the \$150-  
000 appropriation he intends to ask Con-  
gress for this coming session with  
which to experiment with this service.

Last year a recommendation was  
sent to Congress for this purpose, but  
it never got out of the committee to  
which it was referred. This year the  
Postmaster will ask for a specific ap-  
propriation. Of the \$150,000 requested,  
\$50,000 is desired for the preliminary  
expense of establishing the parcel post  
upon rural routes, \$50,000 for ex-  
periment with it upon railway and  
steamboat routes.

Ever since receiving the cabinet  
portfolio, the Postmaster General has  
interested himself in this subject. He  
has given close study to the operation  
of the parcel post service abroad,  
familiarizing himself with its difficul-  
ties, as well as its advantages, and he  
has finally evolved a plan for the pos-  
sible service of this country which he be-  
lieves to be reasonable, practical and  
satisfactory.

The plan outlined by the Postmaster  
General in an interview with your re-  
presentative today contemplates the  
gradual introduction of the parcel post  
and the slow but sure preparation of  
the Department and its employees to  
handle the business within limited  
areas, and a gradual extension of the  
system until the whole country is cov-  
ered and it will be as simple a matter  
to mail a parcel to Maine for delivery  
as to send it to a local merchant, or  
from one county to another.

Mr. Hitchcock wishes it understood  
that he does not intend to advocate  
the widespread taking over into the  
postal service of the express business  
of the country, and he does not pro-  
pose by a single provision of the laws  
to take into the mails all packages  
which the public might wish to send.  
Before the system is extended very far  
the Postmaster General will ascertain  
and have fixed by law a weight limit  
and other restrictions.

The parcel post will be confined to  
one route at first, parcels to be handled  
originating on that route and be ad-  
dressed to a person living along the  
same delivery line. If the operation  
is a success, the service will be extend-  
ed route by route, but, for a time it  
will be of a purely local nature. Not  
until the Department is fully prepared  
to take charge of this gigantic under-  
taking will the service comprehend an  
exchange between cities and communi-  
ties.

Considerable opposition to a parcel  
post is expected from express com-  
panies who contend that it is an en-  
croachment upon private industry.

Another and more serious quarter  
which will probably oppose the scheme  
for service of this nature will be the  
merchants of the smaller cities and  
towns. These people contend that such  
a system as advocated by the Postmas-  
ter General would be the death knell  
of the small cities, in as much as the  
parcel post would bring the big mail  
order houses of the metropolis into com-  
petition with home industry, and these  
concerns, with their greater advan-  
tages and output could underbid and  
destroy the merchants in their smaller  
communities.

The Postmaster General, however,  
believes that the inauguration of a  
parcel post will be welcomed by a ma-  
jority of the people, to whom he be-  
lieves many advantages and conveni-  
ences will result thereby, and if he  
secures the necessary appropriation  
from Congress this year, he is of the  
opinion that a trial will convince those  
opposing his plans that no harm to  
them will result.

May Try the Bustard.  
It is suggested that the bustard, a  
kind of bird in China, be domesticated  
in America. It weighs from 14 to 18  
pounds, and the flesh is well favored.

## PRESSES NEW

Presidential Postmaster Must Now Work  
an Eight Hour Day

Postmaster Charles G. Watrous of  
Waukegan smiled the other day when  
he learned that according to a new rule  
postmasters in presidential offices are  
hereafter required to work eight hours  
a day at least.

The reason for the smile is that Post-  
master Watrous puts in at least ten  
hours a day, every day, and more when  
need rises, being one of the few working  
postmasters of the state, so the new  
regulation does not touch him. He is  
noted for his work habits and hours.

Presidential postmasters the country  
over are complaining in whispers of the  
strict regulations the department is  
making. They are beginning to realize  
that being a postmaster is no snap,  
they are now required to devote at  
least eight hours a day to their office.  
During the last few months inspectors  
have been going from office to office  
arranging work schedules. Under the  
old regime a postmaster was not expected  
to devote much attention to the  
office. The government supplied him  
with all the assistants he needed and  
he was free to go and come as he pleased.  
The department has records of  
postmasters that did not visit their  
office once a month.

Under the regulations the depart-  
ment is now enforcing a rule that a  
postmaster must stick to his job or give  
it up. The work of introducing what  
the department calls the time system  
has been almost completed in Indiana.  
Practically every presidential post-  
master in that state now knows pre-  
cisely what he may do and what he may  
not with reference to attending to offi-  
cial business. Each postmaster has a  
time schedule for his office, showing the  
hour he must be on duty and the hours  
each of his assistants must be at the  
office. Postmasters are still entitled  
to two days leave of absence without  
asking permission to get away, but the  
department is taking steps to see that  
this privilege is not abused.

## JOHN PERKINS

TO SUCCEED

GEORGE HALE

John E. Perkins, member of the well  
known firm of Perkins Brothers of Ken-  
nosha, and a former resident of Antioch  
was named as deputy collector of the  
port of Kenosha by Collector of Cus-  
toms, G. Edward Schultz of Milwau-  
kee. Mr. Perkins received his com-  
mission on Friday afternoon and is now  
in active discharge of his duties.

The appointment of Mr. Perkins was  
made on the recommendation of Con-  
gressman H. A. Cooper of Racine and  
it is one that is entirely satisfactory to  
the people of the city. George LeRoy  
Hale, the son of the former collector,  
declared on Friday that he would with-  
draw in favor of Mr. Perkins.

There are few more popular men in  
Kenosha than the new deputy collector.  
He has been actively connected with  
the business interests of the city for  
the past ten years and in that time he  
has been considered a leader.

The appointment came as a surprise  
to the new deputy and it was not until  
after he had received his commission  
that he knew that any movement had  
been made to have him appointed. He  
at once took the oath of office and the  
commission has been forwarded to  
Washington to be ratified by the depart-  
ment.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

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Lako County Title and Trust Co.  
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ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS  
WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS  
LOUIS J. GUINÉE, Secretary.

Est. of J. L. Tweed deed, to  
Benno Lechner lot 57 Tweeds  
Pistakee Lake sub w d \$ 700 00

Max Heidelemer & w f to Benno  
Lechner lot 57 Tweeds Pis-  
takee Lake sub w d 1.00

J. H. Goodrich and w f to Wisconsin  
Central Ry Co part lot 25  
Rinears add to Antioch w d 1.00

Village of Antioch to Frank  
Runyard w 33 ft lot 26 county  
clerk sub Antioch 410 00

Mary McCullough to Bowman  
Dairy Co lot in Village of  
Gurnee w d 5.00

Christopher Webb et al to D B  
Webb 170 acres in Secs 13 14  
and 23 E Antioch twp 500 00

Henry Potter and w f to John  
Keer lots 2 and 9 blk 1 Sher-  
woods add Lake Villa. 3000 00

Man Write and Women Keep.  
It is one of the settled facts in the  
history of love letters that men will  
write and women will keep. A woman  
cherishes her love letters as she cher-  
ishes her mirror or her powder puff.

She carries them in her satchel and  
reads them in the twopenny tube. She  
uses them in blue ribbons and per-  
fumes them with violet de Parme.  
She kisses them before she goes to  
bed and presses them to her bosom  
before she does her hair up in the  
morning. She reads them for weeks  
and knows where to find them for  
years; and about the only safe thing  
the man who has written them can do  
is to marry her.

## TAME GULLS OF SHETLAND DID MOSES MAKE MISTAKE?

Each Family in Lerwick Has Its Own  
Flock Which the Children  
Feed.

There are many small villages in  
the world that have only one street;  
but Lerwick, in Shetland, besides hav-  
ing only a single street possesses only  
one tree, and it is not a very tall one  
either. There are no land birds there,  
not even a sparrow; but the sea gulls  
are plentiful.

The inhabitants of Shetland are  
very proud of their tree and very kind  
to the gulls, of whom the children  
make pets. Children who are brought  
for the first time to see the wonders  
of one-streeted Lerwick are always  
shown, as a great curiosity, "the only  
tree in Shetland."

The sea gulls are the sparrows of  
Lerwick; and as such they have a  
greater share in the town's life than  
the sparrows of London. In the  
morning you will note that a sea gull  
sits on every chimney pot. Sea gulls  
sweep and hover over every roof in  
town. The air is full of their strange,  
high, plaintive, haunting cries.

Every house has its own familiar  
sea gull and every street its own  
band of them. But, according to the  
Fruit Magazine, they never mix. The  
children in each house have a pet  
name for their own particular sea  
gull; and, having called them by  
these names, they feed them every  
day.

Each sea gull knows what is meant  
for him. No bird attached to one  
house ever seeks to eat the food scat-  
tered from the house next door. He  
does not dare to do so. So all day  
long the sea gulls hover and call over  
the roofs of Lerwick.

The people of the town if they come  
across a little pile of rice laid upon the  
roadway step over it with care. They  
know that it has been placed there for  
some sea gull. And at night the sea  
gulls leave their appointed chimney-  
pots and fly gracefully away to their  
resting places on the rocks of the  
Isle of Noos.

## OLD FASHIONED FAMILY PEW

In That Rested the Strength of the  
Church, and It Should Be  
Restored.

One sometimes hears a deal of non-  
sense about the danger of creating a  
prejudice against religion in the mind  
of a child by making him attend  
church once a week. The danger  
would seem to be about one-tenth as  
great as that of arousing a prejudice  
against education by sending him to  
school twice a day. In both cases the  
remedy lies in the good sense of the  
parents and their estimate of the  
value of religion and education care-  
fully instilled into the child's mind.

The strength of the church has been  
in the old-fashioned pew, with father  
at one end and mother at the other,  
and a stalwart of more or less restless  
children. From that pew have gone  
the upright, devout, consecrated  
men and women who have loved the  
church and maintained her worship  
and done her work in their several  
generations. For the sake of the  
church, and especially for the sake of  
the children, let it be restored.

If it be impossible for the children  
to attend both Sunday school and the  
church service, this writer would by  
all means teach them the catechism  
at home and bring them to church  
that they may learn to worship God in  
the congregation of his people.—South-  
ern Churchman.

## Valuable Jamaican Woods.

The most valuable of the Jamaican  
woods are the yaca, the bully tree,  
ironwood, baho, juniper, cedar, ma-  
hogany, lignum vitae, ebony, fiddle-  
wood, yoke, prickly yellow, broad leaf,  
soapwood, cashew and calabash. Hard-  
wood is used principally for railway  
sleepers, telegraph poles and fence  
posts, cedars used chiefly for native  
shingles and furniture, and other  
woods are used in building houses in  
the highlands. Unfortunately the  
streams are not large enough to log  
them to the coast, but there is no rea-  
son why portable engines and saw-  
mills should not be utilized so as to  
turn these woods into the market.

## How Perfume Is Weighed.

It was the Italian physician Salvi-  
otti who devised a microbalance of  
such extreme delicacy that it clearly  
demonstrated the loss of weight of  
musk by volatilization. Thus the in-  
visible perfume floating off in the air  
is indirectly weighed.

The essential part of the apparatus  
is a very thin thread of glass, fixed  
at one end and extended horizontally.  
The microscopic objects to be weighed  
are placed upon the glass thread near  
its free end and the amount of flexure  
produced is observed with a micro-  
scope magnifying 100 diameters.  
A mote weighing one thousandth  
of a milligram is said perceptibly to  
bend the thread.—Buffalo Courier.

## Cheap Mode of Living.

With no rent to pay, no street car  
fares or other of the usual unavail-  
able city expenses to meet, the barge  
and canal boat men of the Nether-  
lands live possibly the most frugal  
lives of any of the urban working  
classes in Europe. They, with their  
families, exist in the hulls of their  
craft. The rooms are small, with lit-  
tle ventilation, and necessarily low to  
enable the boats to pass under the  
bridges. The decks form the chil-  
dren's playground. Chickens are  
sometimes kept on the boat and con-  
sume the garbage.

## First Chapter of Genesis Conforms In

Many Instances With Late Dis-  
coveries in Science.

We have often heard "the mistakes  
of Moses" in the first chapter of Gen-  
esis commented upon, but what espe-  
cially strikes us in that chapter is not  
its contraventions of science, but its  
harmonies with late discoveries. How  
harmonies with late discoveries. How  
did the writer, many centuries before  
the story of the rocks had been de-  
ciphered, know that there was a be-  
ginning and then a pause before life ap-  
peared on the earth? Who taught the  
writer that the earth was "without form  
and void" before it was divided into  
continents? How came it that the  
long delayed, slow emergence of land  
should be set forth as it is? Was it  
mere guesswork that prompted the  
writer to say grasses were created be-  
fore animals, and not for animals al-  
ready existent? Is it a happy accident  
that life in the water appears before  
life upon the land? And ages before  
the scientist dreamed of paleontology  
we had man last in the series just as  
he appears today by his remains in the  
drift instead of in the stratified rocks?  
Further investigation may explain dis-  
crepancies, but what except inspira-  
tion can account for these coinci-  
dences?—The Advance.

## WILL RUN IN THE FAMILY

Boy Gently Breaks to Father the News  
of His Expulsion From  
School.

"That boy will be the death of me  
some day!" declared the head of the  
family. "I'm sure I don't know where  
he gets all his impudence and self-  
assurance—surely not from me. He  
returned home from school the other  
day to spend the holidays, as I sup-  
posed, and entering my office, he  
threw his hat on the floor, selected an  
easy-chair, put his feet on my desk, lit  
a cigarette, inhaled a few puffs, and  
then, turning languidly to me, he  
drawled:

"I say, dad, do you remember the  
time when you were expelled from  
school?"

"I did. There was no use denying it,  
for one day in a burst of confidence  
I had told him some of my escapades  
as a boy, and lived to regret that I  
had been so indiscreet.

"Well, said he, 'history has repeat-  
ed itself."

"What do you mean, you rascal?"

I roared.

"Oh," said he, easily, "I've been ex-  
pelled, too. Astonishing, isn't it, dad,  
how such things will run in a fam-  
ily?"

## Banks Guarded by Soldiers.

Like the Bank of England, the Bank  
of France is now guarded every night  
by soldiers, who do sentry duty out-  
side the building, a watch being like-  
wise kept inside its precincts. But  
within quite recent times the officials  
at the French bank resorted to a very  
novel method of protecting their bul-  
lion. This consisted in engaging ma-  
sons to wall up the doors of the vaults  
in the cellar with hydraulic mortar as  
soon as the money was deposited each  
day in these receptacles. The water  
was then turned on and kept running  
until the whole cellar was flooded. A  
burglar would be obliged to work in a  
diving suit and break down a cement  
wall before he could even begin to  
plunder the vaults. When the bank  
officials arrived next morning the water  
was drawn off, the masonry torn  
down and the vaults opened. Curious-  
ly enough, within a few months  
after this obsolete manner of protecting  
the bank's cash was done away with,  
the vaults and decamp with about \$45,000  
in gold coin.—Strand Magazine.

## How Tourists Economize.

A comedy of economy is reported  
from St. Moritz. A stout couple, ac-  
companied by a son and daughter who  
were also "thick," as the Germans  
translate stout, entered a crowded ho-  
tel at the busy time of lunch and or-  
dered one lunch at table d'hôte. The  
father sat down and flashed two help-  
ings of soup and all the bread near  
him and left the table, his place be-  
ing taken for the entrees by his wife,  
who had been waiting with her chil-  
dren in the hotel corridor until her  
husband appeared.

The young man then took his moth-  
er's place to attack the joint, and he  
was followed by his sister for the  
sweets, all doing justice to the menu.  
In the crowd the tourists did not no-  
tice the unusual lunch, but the head  
waiter did, and when asked for the  
bill presented one for four lunches.  
The paterfamilias grumbled a good  
deal—and paid!

## Swiss English.

Swiss English always seems de-  
signed to round off the scenery with  
the touch of humor. For years the  
best in the writer's collection has  
been an inscription by a path leading  
to a waterfall near Meltingen, which  
explained that a toll was necessary  
for "the foundation and untainting"  
of that path. Until last month, how-  
ever, there was nothing quite equal  
to the Strasburg cathedral notice:  
"Express interdiction to circulate dur-  
ing divine service. Beware have to  
preserve order." But Switzerland has  
at least tied with Germany now in the  
collection. In a certain Oberland val-  
ley, too unsupplied yet to be given  
away by name, there is a series of  
gates which bear a short request in  
Oberland German to the wayfarer to  
close them. And twice it is trans-  
lated into English "Shut up!"—Lon-  
don Chronicle.

## YOUNG UNTIL THIRTY-FIVE

From That Time On Unmarried Wom-  
en Are "Old Maids," Says Bos-  
ton Y. W. C. A.

When does a woman cease to be  
young? Woman herself, for reasons  
that require no elaboration here, de-  
clines, as a rule, to fix the period. Mas-  
culine authorities, for the most part,  
are chary of venturing upon such dan-  
gerous ground. Hence the question has  
ever been involved in uncertainty and  
it would perhaps remain so were it not  
that a responsible authority—none other  
than the Young Woman's Christian  
association, the title of which indi-  
cates its competency—comes to the  
front with a decision which may fairly  
be accepted as conclusive. It is to  
the Boston branch of the association  
that the world is indebted for the so-  
lution of the problem. The occasion for  
solving it arose from the completion  
of a new home for the young women  
of the association in the Massachusetts  
city. In framing rules for this  
establishment, it was found necessary  
to specify precisely the limit of young  
womanhood, beyond which the bene-  
fits of the home could not be enjoyed.  
This has been fixed at 35 years. Up  
to that age a young woman comes  
within the meaning of the title as un-  
derstood by the association and may  
enjoy the advantages of membership  
and residence in the home. On reach-  
ing her thirty-fifth birthday she must  
relinquish her quarters. On that fatal day  
her young womanhood ceases and the  
"old maid" label is placed upon her  
indelibly and irrevocably. Thus the  
matter is settled beyond further cavil  
or dispute.—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Tel-  
egraph.

## TO RELIEVE THE HICCUGHS

Sucking Ice or Taking Salt and Vine-  
gar Often Will Cure Simple  
Cases.

Simple cases of hiccough are often  
relieved by such measures as sucking  
ice or taking salt and vinegar. Pull-  
ing the tongue forward and hold-  
ing it for some time is an effective  
procedure.  
Sometimes obstinate hiccough is re-  
lieved when the patient is strong by  
having him hang with the arms ex-  
tended and grasping some beam or  
pole, so that his feet do not touch the  
floor. With all the abdominal muscles  
tense, have him hold his breath as  
long as possible.

The spelling "hiccough" is recent,  
being a combination of the syllables  
"hic" and the latter term of "cough,"  
which is without either physiological  
or etymological basis; the pronuncia-  
tion, with perhaps the rarest excep-  
tion, is still that of the older form  
"hiccup," earlier given variously as  
"hickup," "hickapickup," "hickop,"  
"hickcock," "hickcock" and "hickett,"  
with quasi diminutives "sumfux ack,"  
etc.; but the "hick," a syllable aptly  
expressive of the spasmodic sound pro-  
duced by the conditions giving rise to  
the particular disturbance, is found in  
all references to the origin of the term  
which the writer has been able to ob-  
tain. The term singulus is rarely  
used.—New York Medical Journal.

## Curing Forgetfulness.

I used to be very forgetful, and  
could not remember half the time  
where I had put things around the  
house, says a writer in Harper's Bazar.  
Finally I hit on this scheme.

I live in the upper flat of a two-  
family house, and there are just eight  
rooms in our flat. I got a big white  
sheet of paper, and wrote on it the  
names of the eight rooms, and beside  
the name of each room I wrote the  
name of a certain place in that room.  
I decided that every time I put any-  
thing out of my hands for a minute I  
would put it in the place beside the  
name of that room on the paper.

The paper I tacked up in a conspicu-  
ous place in my own room. By  
using this system I always knew just  
where to look for things, and after a  
little while I got so in the habit of  
putting things in certain places, and  
of remembering where I put them  
that I no longer needed the paper.

## Lifting Fire Hose by Elevators.

The latest idea for raising water  
for fire-extinguishing purposes to the  
uppermost floors of tall buildings is  
to lift the hose by means of the pas-  
senger or freight elevators. A simple  
attachment is provided for affixing the  
hose to the floor of the elevator, the  
pipe being coiled up in the bottom of  
the shaft so as to be easily raised.

In a recent demonstration at Mem-  
phis, Tenn., says Popular Mechanics,  
it was said that the water arrived at  
the sixth floor of a building practical-  
ly as soon as the floor was reached  
by the elevator, and the fire chief  
of that city recommended the com-  
pulsory adoption of the device by all  
buildings provided with elevators. The  
hose is inserted in the attachment  
about two sections behind the dis-  
charge nozzle, these sections being  
coiled on the elevator floor.

## The Broken Heart.

"The party will recover from this  
check," said Mayor Craig of Cov-  
ington, apropos of a temporary setback.  
"They say the party will be broken."  
I'd reply that it will be about as much  
broken as young Lansing's heart.  
"A chorus girl who had refused  
young Lansing said to a friend: 'I  
have broken his heart, I fear.'  
"You have. You certainly have,"  
the friend replied. "You've broken it  
right in half."  
"In half? What do you mean?"  
"I mean that he takes two girls  
out to supper every night now."



## LOCAL ITEMS

Local Announcements and the  
Elgin Butter Market

ELGIN, ILL., Oct. 30.—Butter firm at 31c. Output for the week 674,200 lbs.

Boys overcoats from \$2.50 up, at Webb's.

New stock of fur coats all sizes and prices, at Webb's.

J. J. Morley and son John were Chicago visitors Tuesday.

Jos. Turner of Grayslake was an Antioch visitor Wednesday.

Mrs. A. E. Case entertained at a Halloween party Tuesday evening.

According to all reports Halloween pranks were rather tame this year.

U. J. Hoffman, state inspector of schools, beginning Monday inspects Lake county rural schools.

For Sale—A supply of household furniture in good condition. Inquire at John Cobb's, Grass Lake.

Mrs. D. A. Williams entertained her sister and husband Mr. and Mrs. Munson of Sharon, Wis., a few days this week.

See Alden, Biding & Co. for anything in music. Pianos, phonographs and records. Two stores, 473 Market street, Kenosha, and 209 N. Genesee street, Waukegan. For piano tuning send to us.

Report reaches us that Mrs. Clarence Confer of Darian, Wis., sustained severe injuries one day last week when she fell breaking her hip and two ribs. Her many friends here will sympathize with her in her misfortune.

Reginald B. Godfrey who has been engaged in the mercantile business at this place for the past couple of years on Wednesday of this week moved his stock of goods to Grayslake where he will continue in the same line of business.

We have been very much gratified to welcome several of our Antioch friends during the past two weeks and hope that many more will come to Burlington to do their Fall and Winter buying. Our stock is the largest in this section. All our merchandise is fully guaranteed to give satisfaction. You will receive better attention than in a large city. You will get better values for your money and your carfare is about paid by our cash checks. Get the habit of coming to Burlington to do your buying. We will make it pay you. C. G. Foltz & Co.

In the Circuit Court, of Lake County, December Term A. D. 1911  
State of Illinois, County of Lake, ss.  
Rae Williams vs. Floyd Williams.  
In Chancery, Gen. No. 5063.

Satisfactory affidavit that upon due and diligent inquiry the defendant, Floyd Williams cannot be found so that process herein cannot be served upon him and that his last place of residence and post-office address was Floyd Williams, 24 Waverley Court, Chicago, Illinois; having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court.

Notice is therefore, hereby, given to the said Floyd Williams, that said above named complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof and a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against the above named defendant, returnable on the first day of the term of the Circuit Court of Lake County, to be held at the Court house, in Waukegan, in the County of Lake on the first Monday in December, A. D. 1911, as is by law required and which suit is still pending.

Waukegan, Illinois, October 17, 1911.  
Lewis O. Brockway,  
Clerk.

Clsire C. Edwards,  
Complainant's Solicitor.

## To Whom It May Concern

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of October A. D. 1911, at a meeting of the stockholders of the Waukegan Abstract Company (a corporation of Illinois) the name of said corporation was changed to that of Security Title & Trust Company of Waukegan, and on the 30th day of October A. D. 1911, a certificate of such change according to law was filed in the office of the Secretary of State, of the State of Illinois, and on the 31st day of October A. D. 1911, a certificate of such change was filed in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Lake county, Illinois.

Waukegan Abstract Co.  
Waukegan, Lake Co., Ill.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.  
The Kind You Have Always Bought  
Bears the  
Signature of *Wm. D. Galt*

House for rent. Inquire of Samuel Ries.

A good heavy work shoe for \$2.00 at Webb's.

Mildred Blunt was a Chicago shopper Monday.

All kinds of warm underwear for men and boys at Webb's.

Maude Broman of Kenosha was visiting relatives here Sunday.

Mrs. A. T. Schmidt and son of Chicago is visiting here this week.

Miss Edith Brook of Burlington is the guest of Antioch friends this week.

Mrs. Wm. Krouse of Kenosha is the guest of Mrs. Claude Broman this week.

Florence Ginter of Chicago visited at the home of Harry Isaacs Sunday.

Wanted—Boards. Room and good board at reasonable prices. Mrs. Elizabeth Kling.

For Sale—A number of full blood Bronze Gobblers. Inquire of Brunette Bros. Lake Villa. 8-1w

Richard Hook has purchased the feed store of Geo. Dalziel at Gurnee and will take possession December first.

There will be a grand ball at Trevor on Friday evening, Nov. 3. Tickets 75c. Lupper extra. Music by Hanneman's orchestra.

Reformation festival service will be held in German on Sunday at 2 p. m. in the Christian church by Rev. Voss.

Man past 30 with horse and buggy to sell stock condition power in Lake county. Salary \$70 per month. Address 9 Industrial Bldg., Indianapolis, Indiana.

On Tuesday of this week the plant of the Antioch Advertiser, that was, made its exit from town. Its owner, M. J. Weber, packing it in a car for shipment this week.

On Saturday at the home of her son Titus, at Fox Lake occurred the death of Mrs. Fredericks Lardotter Lundin, mother of Fred and Titus Lundin, at age of eighty-eight years and seven months. The funeral was held Tuesday at one o'clock from 558 N. 51st street to St. Pauls Evangelical Lutheran church with burial at Forest Home.

For Sale—My new 1911 Chalmers pony Tonneau roadster automobile run less than 3200 miles and in excellent condition. Fully equipped also 1911 Rambler Model 64, fully equipped, run less than 1000 miles. Will guarantee both cars and if taken at once will sell at a bargain. Don't miss this opportunity. J. R. Gottfredson, Kenosha, Wisconsin.

## NOTICE.

Call and look over my fine line of dress goods remnants in all lengths. I guarantee goods exactly like sample, spenged and shrunk ready to make from the cheapest to the more expensive kinds.

Mrs. A. G. Watson.

## SCHOOL NOTES

The following pupils have been neither absent nor tardy during the month of October:

High School Room.—Harold Huber, Laurel Powles, Donald Smart, John Morley, Robert Smart, Lester Osmond, George Lewis, Fred Sheehan, Vera Tiffany, Mabelle Richards, Olive Young, Marguerite McCulloch, Marguerite Padlock, Effie Kelly, Helen Naber, Bertha La Plant, Pearl Trieger, Elsie Hermann, Helen Burke and Pauline Scherf. The room will have a quarter holiday this Friday.

Grammar Room.—Jannette Wallace, Ralph Khrade, Viola Kuhnaupt, Robert Wilton, Jennie Willet, Marie Johannotti, Pearl Harrower, Elmer Harrower, Vincent Dupre, James Horan, Raymond Bartlett, Lester Waters, Thomas Cronin, Leland Watson, Charlie Tiffany, Charles Horan, Harold Hughes, Russell Smith, Leland Girard, Louis Shultis, Florence Stickels, Louise Dupre, Ethel Runyard, Margaret Drom, William Morley, Frank Powles, William King, Georgia Van Patten, Raymond Taylor, Edna Richards, Merrill Sabin, Seward Shultis.

Intermediate Room.—Edwin and Grace Drom, James Dunn, Walter Harrower, Myrtle Haynes, Vivian Holdorf, Ralph James, Irene Keulman, Mildred LaPlant, Alex McGavock, Gerald Pierce, Carl Naber, Morris and Virginia Radtke, Alonzo, Jessie and Lucile Runyard, Marguerite Savage, Gordon Smook, Helen Sorenson, Leonard Stickels, Elizabeth Tenbroggan, and Gordon Wells.

Primary Room—Genevieve Willie, Geo. Keulman, Harry Sorenson, Raymond Dupre, Edward Girard, Ronald Yopp, Wesley Wertz, Valeta Hanneman, Leota Savage, Lucille Huber, Beulah Harrison, Harry Willott, Letha LaPlant, Helen Padlock, George Veltham, Daisy Richard, Viola Waters, Ruth Ketishut, Antonette Smart, Vernon Girard, Artie Larson, Russell Keulman, Gordon Ames, James Emmet.

## Card of Thanks

I take this way of thanking my friends and customers in Antioch and surrounding Country for their kindness in giving me their business during my stay in Antioch. I appreciate it in every sense of the word. I extend to you all a most cordial invitation to visit my new store at Grayslake, any one coming to my store and trade \$5.00 or over, a refund of 20c. will be given for part carfare.

Again thanking you all and hoping to meet you all in my new store some time.

I remain your friend,  
Reginald B. Godfrey.

Good school suits for boys at \$2.50, at Webb's.

Not Evenly Distributed.  
One fool in a family ought to be enough, but it seldom happens that way.

## C. G. FOLTZ CO.

Burlington Wisconsin

## Big Values

IN

## Winter

## Goods

## Ladies' and Misses

## Cloaks

## and Furs

## Men's and Boy's

## Suits and

## Overcoats

## Fur Coats

## Sheep-lined

## AND

## Duck Coats

## BLANKETS

## Cotton

## and

## Woolen

## See Before You Buy

## Sweaters

## Caps

## Knit

## Goods

## Ladies' Men's

## and

## Children's

## Grand Values

## C. G. FOLTZ CO.

Burlington Wisconsin

## The Iron Crown of Italy.

The historic iron crown of Italy has played a romantic role in the history of the peninsula. It was made in the year 594 by the command of the Lombard king, on the occasion of her marriage to a duke of Turin.

The crown is of iron overlaid with gilt. Its significance was supposed to be in the fact that the weight of royalty could never be lightened by the splendid exterior. The iron of the inner portion was traditionally held to be one of the long nails used at the crucifixion.

For a long time the crown was in the keeping of the famous monastery at Monza. In 774 it was brought forth to be placed upon the head of Charlemagne as "King of the Lombards," and on later occasions it figured in the triumphs of Frederic IV and Charles V. Finally in the presence of all the representatives of state, the foreign envoys and princes and officers, Napoleon Bonaparte solemnly united it to the crown of France.

The crown belongs to the state, and the custodian of it is the legitimate representative of the basilica of Monza. The title of "grand custodian," however, pertains to the head of the order of Cavallera.—Harper's Weekly.

## That Explains.

"Everybody at this performance seems to be a deadhead." "Well, you see, this is what pen artists call the passing show."

## WANTED

At once. Men to represent us, either locally or traveling. Now is the time to start. Money in the work for the right men. Apply at once and secure territory. Allen Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y.

## Changed Her Mind.

A young couple had been courting for several years and the young man seemed to be in no hurry to marry. Finally one day he said:

"Sal, I canna marry thee."

"How's that?" asked she.

"I've changed my mind," said he.

"Well, I'll tell thee what we'll do," said she.

"If folks know that it's wedded wifer, and thou must say, 'I will.' And when he says to me, 'Will thou have this man to be thy wedded husband?' I shall say, 'I winna'."

The day came, and when the minister asked the important question the man answered, "I will."

Then the parson said to the woman: "Will thou have this man to be thy wedded husband?" and she said:

"I will."

"Why," said the young man furiously, "you said you would say 'I winna'."

"I know that," said the young woman, "but I've changed my mind since"—National Monthly.

## Freak Potato.

A freak potato was dug up lately in a Belfast garden. The potato, in the course of its growth had forced its way right through the center of a beef shank bone. It had grown to an enormous size too, and was firmly attached to the bone, bulging out both above and below it.

## Mixing Paint.

Is there anything more interesting in life than mixing paint, putting it in black to darken it, yellow to lighten it, vermilion to make it bright, and green to see what happens?—Atlantic.

## THE TALK OF THE TOWN

In every man's  
mouth Single Twist  
A5-inch handmade

5c. cigar for sale  
at every place in  
Antioch.

HARRY A. ISAACS, Maker.

## Save Your Tickets

## You May Get The Shoes

From November 1st. until Thanksgiving we are going to give a ticket with every purchase amounting to \$1.00 or over.

The holder of the lucky number gets a pair of shoes, any pair in the house.

Save you Tickets

## ANTIOCH CASH SHOE STORE

GOOD SHOES

BATTERSHALL'S  
Special Corn Harvest Bargain  
Sale

<b>GROCERIES</b>			
9 lbs of Rolled Oats.....	\$0.25	Chimney P complete.....	.18
Kellogg's Corn Flakes.....	.07	10 qt Galvanized Iron Pails.....	.12
7-bar American Family Soap.....	.25	<b>PATENT MEDICINES</b>	
7 bars Swifts White Laundry	.25	Fletcher's Castoria.....	.25
asop.....	.25	16 oz Bottle Peroxide.....	.19
6 bars Barr's Mechanics soap.....	.25	Syrup of Figs.....	.43
7 bars Fairy Soap.....	.25	Ward's Liniment.....	.43
12 bars Colimet Family soap.....	.25	Mennen's Talcum Powder.....	.15
Salt Pork.....	.12	Colgate's Talcum Powder.....	.15
Armour's Pure Lard lb.....	.10	Lydia Pinkham's Compound.....	.85
Armour's Compound lard lb.....	.12	Alecock's Porus Plasters.....	.15
5 gal Kerosene Oil.....	.35	100 Hood's Sore Throat.....	.65
5 gal Gasoline.....	.35	<b>SHOES</b>	
Best Pure Pepper, Black lb.....	.20	We have added the Celebrated	
Large Size Cold Blast Lantern.....	.65	"Walton Shoe" for boys and Girls	
Hand Bedroom Lamp No 1		to our line little gents sizes 9 1/2 to	
		13 1/2.....	\$1.15
		Boys 2 1/2 to 7.....	1.50

## F. D. BATTERSHALL

General Merchandise

Grayslake, Illinois



## J. C. James, Jr.

Justice of the Peace and Notary Public

## Real Estate

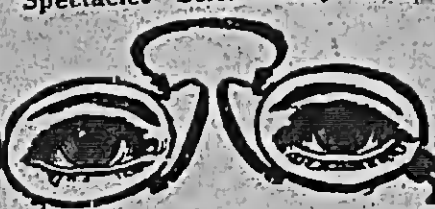
Both Farm and Lake Property

Fire Insurance Agent for Several Good Companies

Accident, and Life Insurance, Reasonable Rates and Good Companies

J. C. James, Jr., Antioch, Ill.

## Spectacles Scientifically Fitted



## C. F. INGALLS &amp; BRO.

Jewelers and Opticians

112 Genesee St., Waukegan, Illinois

## T. N. DONNELLY &amp; CO.

Loan and Diamond Brokers

New Number 24 and 26 North Dearborn St. 118 Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

Diamonds, Watches and all kinds of Jewelry at less than cost. At half the price you pay regular stores.

Dec 19 01 '11

## Lotus Camp No. 557 N. W. A.

Meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month in Woodmen hall, Antioch, Ill. Visiting neighbors always welcome.

L. M. HUGHES, V. G.

J. C. James, Clerk

## BANK OF ANTIOCH

EDWARD BROOK

BANKER

Buy and Sell Exchange and do a General Banking Business

## E. V. ORVIS

Lawyer and Notary Public. Practice all courts. Farm property for sale. Damages suits and collections of wages a specialty. Fire and Life Insurance

201 Washington Street

Waukegan Illinois

## SENIOR LODGE No. 87, A. F. &amp; A. M.

Hold regular communications the first and third Wednesday evenings of every month. Visiting brethren always welcome.

W. F. ZIEGLER, W. M.

FRANK HUBER, Sec'y

The Eastern Star meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

MABEL GRIMM, W. M.

IDA OSBORN, Sec'y

## M. A. HULETT

VETERINARY SURGEON

ANTIOCH ILLINOIS

## W. J. WHITE

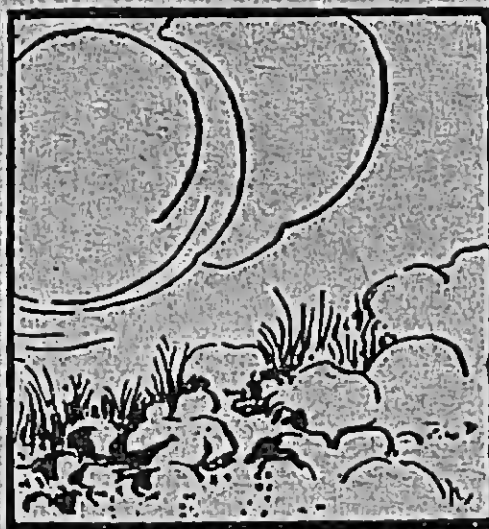
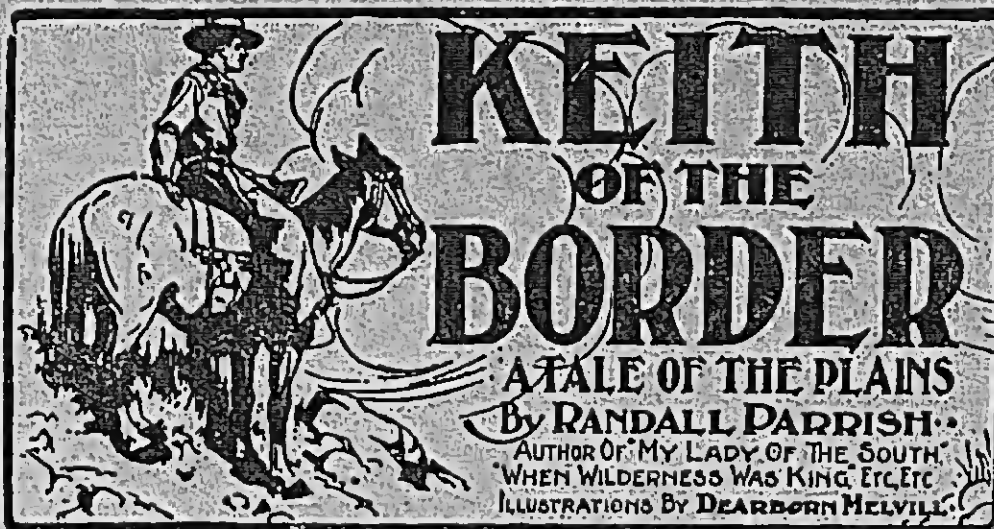
Funeral Director

Lady Assistants Licensed Embalmer

Calls Answered Day or Night

Phone 313 Antioch, Ill.





## SYNOPSIS.

Jack Keith, a Virginian, now a border plainman, is riding along the Santa Fe trail on the lookout for roaming war parties of savages. He notices a camp fire at a distance and then sees a team attached to a wagon and at full gallop pursued by men on ponies. When Keith reaches the wagon the raiders have massacred two men and departed. He searches the victims' bodies and finds a pocket with a woman's portrait. He resolves to hunt down the murderers. Keith is arrested at Carson City, charged with the murder, his accuser being a ruffian named Black Bart. He goes to jail full of realizing the peril of swift border justice. A companion in his cell is a negro, who tells him he is a man and that he knows the Keith family back in Virginia. He says one of the murdered men was John Sibley, the other Gen. Willis Walte, formerly an officer in the Confederate army. The plainman and the negro escape from the cell, and later the two fugitives become lost in the sand desert. They come upon a cabin and find its lone occupant to be a young girl, whom Keith recognizes as a singer he saw at Carson City. The girl explains that she came there in search of a brother who had deserted from the army. A Mr. Hawley induced her to come to the cabin while he sought to locate her brother. Hawley appears, and Keith in hiding recognizes him as Black Bart. Hawley tries to make love to the girl. There is a terrible battle in the darkened room in which Keith overcomes Black Bart. Hawley is appropriated, and the girl who says that her name is Hope, joins in the escape. Keith explains his situation and the fugitives make for Fort Larned, where the girl is left with the hotel landlady. Miss Hope tells that she is the daughter of General Walte.

## CHAPTER XVI.—(Continued.)

It was a grim picture of depravity and desolation, the environment dull, gloomy, forlorn; all that was worthy the eye or thought being the pulsing human element. All about extended the barren plains, except where on one side a ravine cut through an overhanging ridge. From the seething street one could look up to the summit, and see there the graves of the many who had died deaths of violence, and been borne thither in "their boots." Amid all this surrounding desolation was Sheridan—the child of a few brief months of existence, and destined to perish almost as quickly—the center of the grim picture, a mere cluster of rude, unplastered houses, poorly erected shacks, grimy tents flapping in the never ceasing wind swirling across the treeless waste, the ugly red station, the rough cowpens filled with lowing cattle, the huge, ungilded stores, their false fronts decorated by amateur welders of the paint brush, and the garish dens of vice tucked in everywhere. The penumbra of life never ceased swinging. Society was mixed; no man cared who his neighbor was, or dared to question. Of women worthy the name there were few, yet there were flitting female forms in plenty, the saloon lights revealing powdered cheeks and painted eyebrows. It was a strange, restless populace, the majority here today, disappearing tomorrow—cowboys, half-breeds, trackmen, graders, desperadoes, gamblers, saloon-keepers, merchants, generally Jewish, petty officials, and a riff-raff no one could account for, mere floating debris. The town was an eddy catching odd bits of driftwood such as only the frontier ever knew. Quartermasters were everywhere, wrecks of dissipation, derelicts of the East, seeking nothing save oblivion.

Everything was primitive—passion and pleasure ruled. To spend easily made money noisily, brazenly, was the ideal. From dawn to dawn the search after joy continued. The baggios and dance halls were ablaze; the bar-rooms crowded with hilarious or quarrelsome humanity, the gambling tables alive with excitement. Men swaggered along the streets looking for trouble, and generally finding it; cowboys rode into open saloon doors and drank in the saddle; troops of congenial spirits, frenzied with liquor, spurred recklessly through the street firing into the air, or the crowd, as their whim led; bands played popular airs on balconies, and innumerable "barkers" added their hoarse invitations to the perpetual din. From end to end it was a saturnalia of vice, a babel of sound, a glimpse of the inferno. Money flowed like water; every man was his own law, and the gun the arbiter of destiny. The town marshal, and a few cool-headed deputies, moved here and there amid the chaos, patient, tireless, undaunted, seeking merely to exercise some all-restrained. This was Sheridan.

Into the one long street just at dusk rode Keith and Neb, the third horse trailing behind. Already lights were beginning to gleam in the crowded saloons, and they were obliged to proceed slowly. Leaving the negro at the corral to find some purchaser for the animals, and such accommodations for himself as he could achieve, Keith shouldered his way on foot through the heterogeneous mass toward the only hotel, a long two-storied wooden structure, unpainted, fronting the glitter of the Pioneer Dance Hall opposite. A noisy band was splitting the air with discordant notes, a loud-voiced "barker" yelling through the uproar, but Keith, accustomed to similar scenes and sounds elsewhere, strode through the open door of the hotel, and gilded by the noisy, continuous clatter of dishes, easily found his way to the dining-room. It was crowded with men, a few women scattered

here and there, most of the former in shirt-sleeves, all eating silently. A few smaller tables at the back of the room were distinguished from the others by white coverings in place of oil-cloth, evidently reserved for the more distinguished guests. Dismal ceremony, the new comer wormed his way through, finally discovering a vacant seat where his back would be to the wall, thus enabling him to survey the entire apartment.

It was not of great interest, save for its constant change and the primitive manner in which the majority attacked their food supply, which was filled helter-skelter upon the long tables, yet he ran his eyes searchingly over the numerous faces, seeking impartially for either friend or enemy. No countenance present, as revealed in the dim light of the few swinging lamps, appeared familiar, and satisfied that he remained unknown, Keith began devoting his attention to the dishes before him, mentally expressing his opinion as to their attractiveness. Chancing finally to again lift his eyes, he met the gaze of a man sitting directly opposite, a man who somehow did not seem exactly in harmony with his surroundings. He was short and stockily built, with round ruddy face, and a perfect shock of wiry hair brushed back from a broad fore-

Puzzled at the unexpected recognition, yet realizing the friendliness of the man, Keith grasped the pudgy fingers extended with some cordiality.

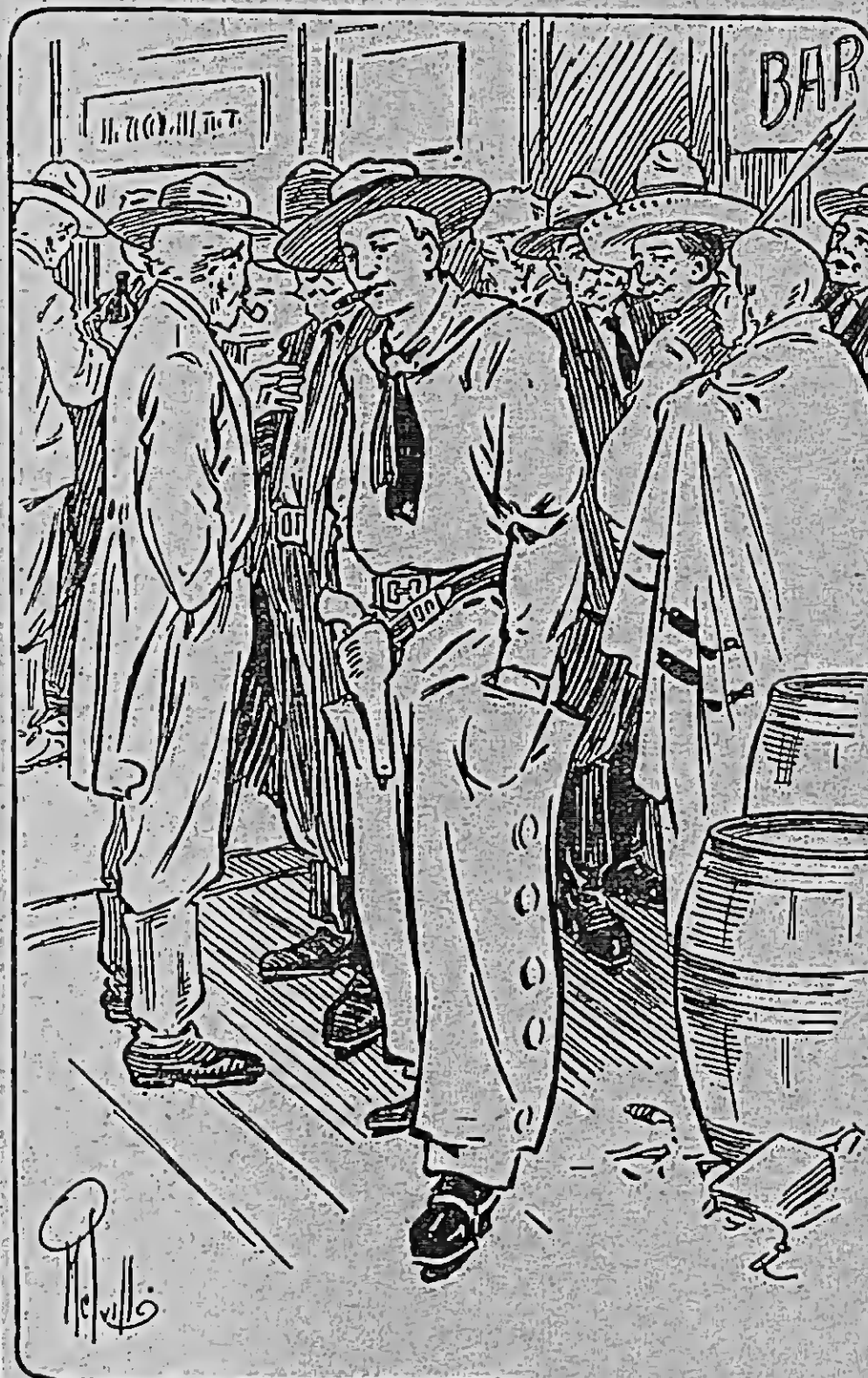
"Don't remember me I suppose—don't think you ever saw me—delirious when I came—hate to tell you what you was talking about—gave you hypodermic first thing—behaved well enough though when I dug out the lead—Minnie bullet, badly blunted hitting the rib—thought you might die with blood poison—couldn't stay to see to damn much to do—evidently didn't though—remember me now?"

"No, only from what you say. You must have been at General Walte's headquarters."

"That's it—charge of Stonewall's field hospital—just happened to ride into Walte's camp that night—damn lucky for you I did—young scip there wanted to see the bone—I stopped that—liked your face—imagined you might be worth saving—ain't so sure of it now, or you wouldn't be out in this God forsaken country, eating such grub—my name's Fairbairn—Joseph Wright Fairbairn, M. D.—contract surgeon for the railroad—working on the line."

Keith shook his head, feeling awakening interest in his peculiar companion.

"No; just drifted in here from down



Keith Elbowed His Way Through the Heterogeneous Crowd.

head; his nose wide but stubby, and chin massive. Apparently he was between forty and fifty years of age, exceedingly well dressed, his gray eyes shrewd, and full of a grim humor. Keith observed all this in a glance, becoming aware at the same time that his neighbor was apparently studying him also. The latter broke silence with a quick, jerky utterance, which seemed to peculiarly fit his personal appearance.

"Damn it all—know you, sir—sure I do—but for life of me can't tell where."

Keith stared across at him more searchingly, and replied, rather indifferently:

"Probably a mistake then, as I have no recollection of your face."

"Never made a mistake, sir—never forget a face," the other snapped with some show of indignation, his hands now clasped on the table, one stubby forefinger pointed, as he leaned forward. "Don't tell me—I've seen you somewhere—no, not a word—don't even tell me your name—I'm going to that of it."

Keith smiled, not unwilling to humor the man's eccentricity, and returned to his meal, with only an occasional inquiring glance across the table. The other sat and stared at him, his heavy eyebrows wrinkled as he struggled to awaken memory. The younger man had begun on his pie, when the face opposite suddenly cleared.

"Damn me, I've got it—hell, yes, hospital tent—Shenandoah—bullet in bedded under third rib—ordinary case—that's why I forget—clear as mud now—got the name in a minute—Captain Keith—that's it—shake hands."

on the Arkansas," he explained briefly. "Did you know General Walte was dead?"

The doctor's ruddy face whitened. "Dead? Willis Walte dead?" he repeated. "What do you mean, sir? Are you sure? When?"

"I ought to be sure; I buried him

at the Arkansaw," he explained briefly.

"Did you know General Walte was dead?"

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## RURAL NEWS. ITEMS

## LAKE VILLA

John Leonard was a city passenger Saturday.

Miss Wilson spent Tuesday in Chicago.

S. B. Lowrie of Ohio, will fill the pulpit next Sunday.

Ed Millington and Rush Hussey were Chicago passengers Saturday.

Harry and Milton McMahon of Chicago spent over Sunday at home.

Mrs. Wilkin's sister who has been visiting here for a month, left for her home in Toluca, Ill., Monday.

Many from here attended the Dedication of the new Naval Training station at North Chicago, Saturday.

H. Potter left Wednesday for Urbana, returning Saturday, accompanied by his son Earl, who has been sick. Earl returning to his school duties Sunday morning.

## MILLBURN

J. H. Bonner and wife were in Chicago Tuesday.

Miss Ethel McGuire visited in Waukegan last week.

Wm. Wandel and mother of Waukegan spent Sunday here.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Kemper of Chicago spent Wednesday here.

Miss Florence Anderson of Lake Forest is visiting her aunt here.

Albert Trotter and wife visited their sister Mrs. Nellie Bain over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Newell of Zion City visited relatives here Thursday.

Mrs. E. L. Webster and son of Highland Park spent Wednesday with her brother here.

Miss Effie Frost of Rochester, Wis., attended the wedding of her friend Margaret White last week.

The Millburn C. E. Society will give a course of 5 entertainments this winter. The first one will be Thanksgiving evening, Nov. 30.

## HICKORY

Miss Eva Webb is visiting in Chicago.

Bertha Frazier spent Sunday in Waukegan.

Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Hollenbeck spent Sunday in Waukegan.

Mr. and Mrs. Theo Frazier spent Sunday at Grass Lake.

Rev. Glass was entertained at the home of Mrs. Pickles Sunday.

Misses Lelah and Genevieve Webb called on Hickory relatives Sunday.

Miss Lillian Hanley of Chicago, visited Sunday with Mrs. H. Tillatson.

Mrs. Almond Webb returned to her home in Waukegan Sunday after spending last week with relatives here.

The Hickory cemetery society will hold its first regular meeting at the church on Thursday Nov. 16. Dinner will be served. You are all invited to come.

## RUSSELL

Mr. Traynor is slowly recovering from a severe accident.

Mr. and Mrs. Jones Little expect to move to Milwaukee soon.

Dr. Lewin and Miss Browe attended the White wedding Thursday.

Miss Mildred Murray is visiting with Miss Vera Young at Gurnee.

T. D. Newell has purchased a farm south of Zion City, expecting to move there in the spring.

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Lewin returned to their home at Savannah, after spending a couple of weeks here.

Mrs. G. P. McNamara and little son departed on Thursday for Grayslake, where they will make their home with Mrs. McNamara's parents. They have made their home in Russell the past six years and gained many friends. They will be greatly missed.

## SALEM

Mrs. Ada Stewart was a Chicago passenger Monday.

Mrs. C. Lallere who has been very sick is on the gain.

Mrs. Geo. Smith of Galesburg, Ill., is visiting her parents here.

J. Jensen has returned home from a trip in northern Wisconsin.

Lee DeBell and Miss Rose Peterson were married at Racine Wednesday.

The Harvest social given by the Priscillas on Saturday evening at the church parlors was well attended.

## BRISTOL

K. K. Cass has invested in a Ford automobile.

H. H. Burgess from Rochester, is visiting his brother here.

Mrs. F. A. Barter, who has been here returned to Harvard Monday.

Miss Kate Hunt who spent the summer in California returned last week.

Nels Petersen from near Schennington, Wis., arrived here last week with a carload of potatoes which he is selling at 70 cents.

Some of our most energetic business men are contemplating the purchase of an electric light plant and give the people good light for the home and street.

## BARKER'S

IS THE MEDICINE FOR  
Rheumatism, Coughs, Colds  
and Catarrh. All Dealers

For Sale by B. H. Overton

A Handy Tool.  
A combined fork and shovel has been invented by a Washington man, the scoop that forms the latter implement being removable.

The Easiest Way.  
"Learn to labor and to wait," says the psalmist, but most people merely learn to wait.

## AUCTION SALE

The undersigned having decided to quit farming will sell at Public Auction on their farm 2 miles east of Antioch and 2 miles west of Pikeville on the State Line road, on

Thursday, November 9  
Commencing at 10:00 o'clock sharp, the following property, to-wit:

21 Head of Cattle—full blood Guernsey cow, calf by side; full blood Guernsey heifer, full blood Guernsey bull 2 years old, 3 grade Guernseys 2 years old coming in this fall and winter, 5 grade Guernsey cows coming in this fall and winter, 10 head of springers.

Horses and Pigs—Gray horse 8 years old, weight 1450 lb., brown mare 9 years old, weight 1300 lb., black mare 8 years old, weight 1300 lb., bay mare 15 years old, weight 1200 lb., sorrel mare 13 years old, weight 1000 lb., 2 yearling colts, full blood Chester white sow, 7 sheats, shophire ram.

Farm Implements—Grain and corn binder, seeder, hay rake, pulverizer, Deering mower, drag, cultivator, sulky plow, lumber, truck and milk wagons, hayrack, 2 sets double harness, milk harness nearly new, single harness, 12 milk cans, shovel and forks, coal heater, bed room stove.

Clover, Alfalfa, etc.—25 ton clover and alfalfa, 20 bu. wheat, 30 bu. barley. Free lunch at noon.

Usual Terms.

JOHNSON BROS., Prop.

George Vogel, Auctioneer.  
Ernest Brook, Clerk.

The undersigned will sell at Public Auction on the Simon Hove farm 3 1/2 miles northeast of Antioch, 4 miles southeast of Salem, 1 mile west of the Bristol Catholic church, on

Saturday, November 11  
Commencing at 1 o'clock the following property:

18 Head of Cattle—5 new milkers with calves by side, 6 close springers, 6 cows milked about 3 months, 1 heifer 1 1/2 years old, 15 acres corn in shock, 1 good cook stove burn coal or wood.

Usual Terms.

FRANK WILTON, Prop.

Geo. Vogel, Auctioneer.

## RED CEDAR FOR BUILDINGS

Some of This Excellent Material is Estimated to Be Nearly Four Thousand Years Old.

It will surprise many to know that they have in their homes material estimated to be 4,000 years old. It is the shingles or interior finish is red cedar or if you have a red cedar chest it is possible that the wood antedates the history of this country by thousands of years, says the Cleveland Leader.

A Cleveland man is credited with bringing the first red cedar into this section. W. A. Geisel, on a western trip several years ago, was attracted by the red cedar forests at Port Angeles, Wash. He established a mill there and began shipping the cedar to the eastern market. Formerly the southern cedar was used in great quantities, but it is the claim of Mr. Geisel that the product from the Pacific coast is growing in favor and the demand for it is increasing.

It is a most durable wood and its use in a home guarantees that moths and other troublesome insects will not enter. It is used for wainscoting, mantels, cupboards, cabinets and especially for chests in which to store furs and clothing. Mr. Geisel exhibits a quantity of red cedar cut from a tree he estimates to be at least 3,700 years of age. Three large cedars were found growing from a fallen log which was five and one-half feet in diameter. The largest of the three trees growing from the fallen tree was ten and one-half feet in diameter. By counting the rings in both trees indicates that the fallen tree, still sound is nearing its four thousandth birthday.

Mr. Geisel is an expert upon red cedar and goes in for the history of the wonderful trees of Washington and other coast states as a biographer would the date upon the life of some famous man. He surrounds a bolt of single cedar with an interesting story which goes back to the misty ages and something like reverence grows within the listener for this venerable work of nature.

Unquestionably the red cedar is the oldest material used in the construction of the home and few materials will outwear it. It being nearly indestructible except by fire.

His Last Word.  
Here is one case where the husband had the last word and possibly scored a point. It was during a "little" spat. His wife had been talking for ten minutes without a letup and the end came only when she asserted vehemently, "There I hope I've made myself plain!" "Made yourself plain, my dear!" he replied. "Why, bless your heart, I didn't know you had anything to do with it. I thought you were born that way."

New Life-Preserver.  
A new life-preserver, which has been successfully tried, may be introduced into the German navy, writes the American consul from Brunswick. The apparatus, which weighs 1 1/2 pounds, consists of two swimming cushions bound together by straps. The cushions lie upon the breast and back. The apparatus is provided with a small lamp fed by a battery.

## HINTS TO THE HANDICAPPED

Writer in Atlantic Monthly Tells Them How They May Make Best of Life.

Grow up as fast as you can. Cultivate the widest interest you can, and cherish all your friends. Cultivate some artistic talent, for you will find it the most durable of satisfactions, and perhaps one of the surest means of livelihood as well. Achievement is, of course, on the knees of the gods; but you will at least have the thrill of trial, and, after all, not to try is to fail. Taking your disabilities for granted, and assuming constantly that they are being taken for granted, make your social intercourse as broad and as constant as possible. Do not take the world too seriously, nor let too many social conventions oppress you. Keep sweet your sense of humor, and above all do not let any morbid feelings of inferiority creep into your soul. You will find yourself sensitive enough to the sympathy of others, and if you do not find persons who like you and are willing to meet you more than half way, it will be because you have let your disability narrow your vision and shrink up your soul. It will be really your own fault, and not that of your circumstances. In a word, keep looking outward; look out eagerly for those things that interest you, for persons who will interest you and be friends with you, for new interests and for opportunities to express yourself.—Atlantic Monthly.

## CANNIBALS WHO CHEW GUM

Traveler Finds the Seria Kindly and Affectionate and Quite Without Deadly Weapons.

Though it seems rather a pity to shatter romantic illusions and myths in a world from which romance (of that kind, anyway) is fading rapidly, yet it must be said that there are only two old, useless rifles in the hands of the tribe, and at the time of our visit only two bows and a couple of quivers full of arrows, not one of which was headed. And now they haven't those, for we bought them for souvenirs.

Among themselves, at any rate, however they may have behaved to strangers in the past, the Seria were as kindly and even affectionate a lot of people as I have ever had the good fortune to encounter. Never did we see a mother or father slap a child. Never was anger displayed or irritation. They were continually sharing with each other the little gifts we made them. Really, you know, when you see a group of alleged cannibals sharing chewing-gum (the first they had ever tasted) from mouth to mouth and enjoying themselves hugely, respect for travelers' tales of blood and thunder goes down a peg or two.—Michael Williams in Outing.

## Lessons in Etiquette.

Those who have dined in restaurants or hotels habitually will find that they have fallen into many unpleasant little ways, permissible possibly toward a landlady, but not toward a hostess. They feel that they have the privilege both to criticize openly and to imply criticism either of the food itself or of the way in which it is served. Women who cherish the ambition of making poor, forlorn habits of hotels happy with "home cooking" have their hopes dashed by this ungracious habit. Let those, too, who have fallen into the habit of dipping a spoon or fork into a glass of water and then wiping it on a napkin before using it beware of those moments when they become deeply absorbed in conversation at the house of a friend or even at the home table. Could any habit be more insulting to a hostess?—Harper's Bazar.

## A Stupid Hunter.

Returning from two months spent on a ranch he was telling a story of hunting in the hills with an Englishman.

"All of us were out hunting one day," said he, "and the Englishman shot at everything that moved. If the wind carried a cloud of dust upward, you could depend on 'a' lads to shoot at it. So it happened that he narrowly missed shooting a young woman, who, with her husband, was visiting on the ranch. When our party returned the husband, boiling angry, approached the Englishman and said:

"Look here, you damned stupid ass, you missed shooting my wife by an inch."

"Ah, missed her!" said the Englishman, either astonished or perplexed. "By an inch, by Jove? Well, old man, I'm sorry, very sorry."

## Nails in Hard Wood.

It will be found almost impossible to drive thin steel nails into hard wood, for the moment you hit them hard enough to puncture the wood they bend over on themselves.

Many people employ the use of a small gimlet to bore the hole destined to hold the nail, and few people know that if yellow soap is rubbed on the nail it can be driven in the hardest wood with ease.

This trick was learned by a carpenter, who discovered it accidentally. Now whenever he is working with hard wood he keeps a cake of soap near by and sticks it full of nails, using them as he needs them.

He also has a deep hole cut in the handle of his favorite hammer, and keeps it filled with soap in which to stick the nails if the cake of soap is not conveniently near.

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## The Kind You Have Always Bought

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A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomach and Bowels of

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Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac-Simile Signature of  
*Dr. J. C. Hooper*  
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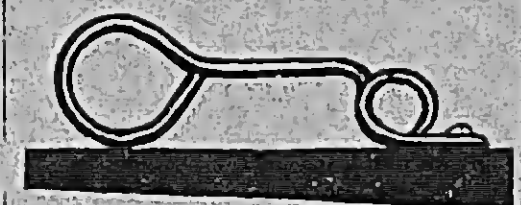
At 6 months old  
35 Doses—35 CENTS

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is the best trace holder ever placed on the market. It is automatic; you put the trace on and take it off without touching the trace; it does not stick or break. Price 10 per pair. Finished in nickel plate or Japan.

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A Strong Argument in favor of this store is our willingness to make right any wrong that may occur. When you buy Shoes here that does not end our interest by any means. We want to know that you are perfectly satisfied with your purchase before we consider the transaction complete.

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## This is One of the Months

in the year that everyone should take extra precaution to guard against Coughs and Colds, so apt to follow the changes in weather. The time to cure a cough or cold is at the beginning, not after it has run along for some time.

Our cough and cold cure, does the work right, not only relieve, but actually cures.

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# OFTEN MAKES A QUICK NEED FOR THE CURE THAT'S SURE

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